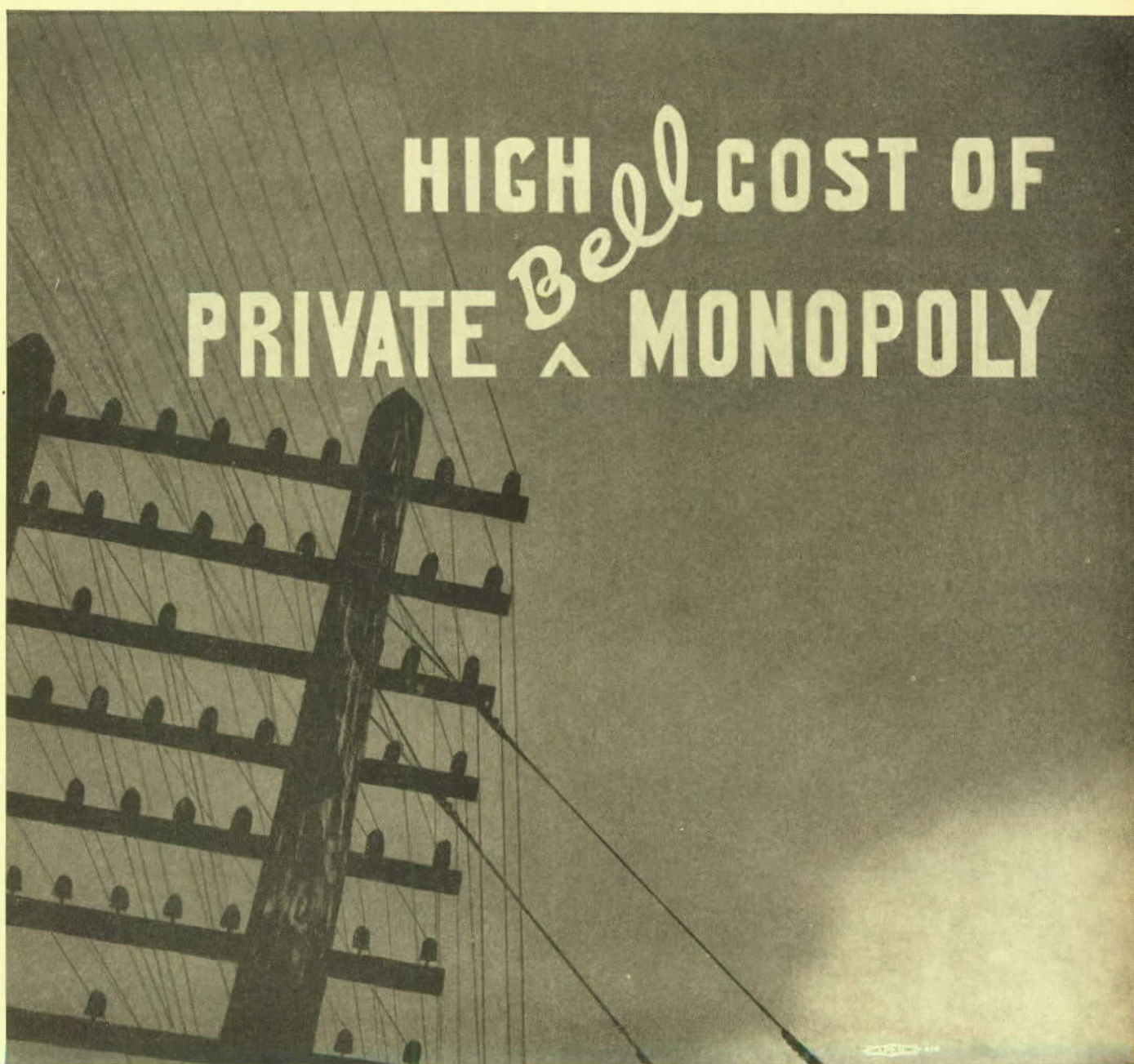


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

HIGH *Bel* COST OF
PRIVATE *^* MONOPOLY



VOL. XLI

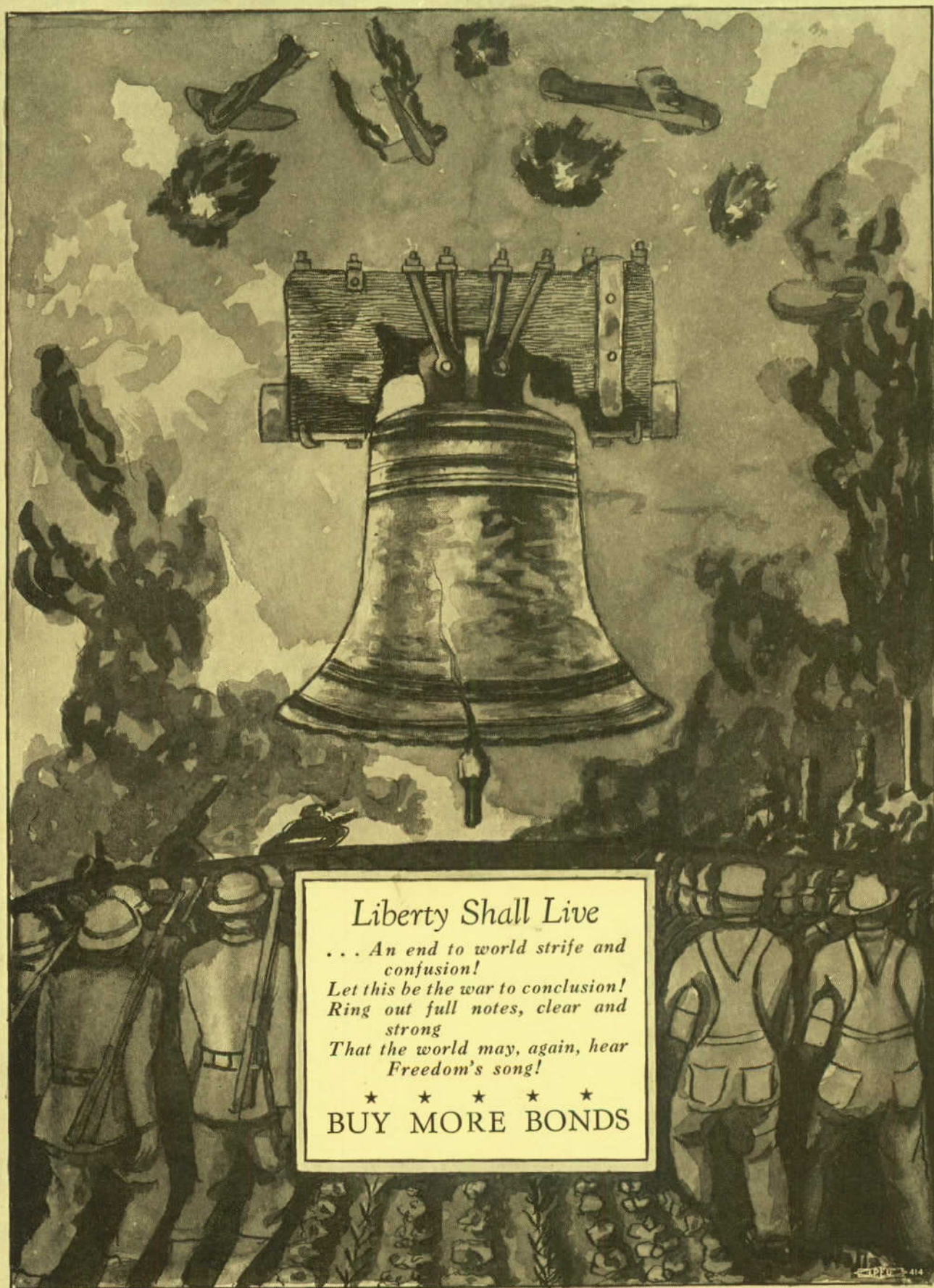
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1942

NO. 8

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA





Liberty Shall Live

*... An end to world strife and
confusion!
Let this be the war to conclusion!
Ring out full notes, clear and
strong
That the world may, again, hear
Freedom's song!*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
BUY MORE BONDS

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

The striking frontispiece this month is a photograph of a fire watcher, loaned to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL by the Office of Civilian Defense.

• An estimable lady, the wife of an electrical worker, Mrs. Charles P. Buckley, Wollaston, Mass., one morning this month went out into her garden and plucked a bouquet. This is the bouquet: "Here's one lady that appreciates a good magazine. I read it from cover to cover and have for more years than I care to count. Good Luck and Happy Landings for many more years."

• Local Union B-136, Birmingham, Ala., employs a clever device to attract attention of contractors and customers to the importance of skill and experience on electrical jobs. On each envelope that goes from the office of Local Union B-136 this slogan is stamped: "Electrify with Experienced Electricians."

• Already the middle of the summer has been reached and there has been no summer lull in the activities of our correspondents, of our readers or in activities of the editorial office itself. With the war and with the fluctuating scene, everyone seems to be busy and seems to be needing a JOURNAL of news value to keep our 220,000 members abreast of the times.

WATCHER

By John Gray Mullen

Look up, look up, brother,
There is trouble in the skies.
Death pours out of where
The sun was wont to rise.

The old year renews itself,
The flowers put forth their scent,
The grain grows its olden way
In shell holes outside a tent.

Streams pour through the
blood-soaked earth,
The grass is green where heroes
died.

Mankind is but a scum upon
A living earth with fire inside.

Mankind is new upon this earth
But life is old as is a star,
And life will live again, again
In spite of death, and blood
and war.

Look up, look up, brother,
There is promise in that grain,
Yes, watcher of the dimming sky,
The sun will rise again.





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NO. 8

Does GIANT CORPORATION Impede War Effort?

This is the first of a series of articles upon the activities of the private telephone monopoly.

Because of its continuous and adroit propaganda (euphemistically called public relations) the private telephone monopoly often succeeds in disguising its political activities, its managerial blunders, and high profits as public service. Whether every move of the private telephone may be expressed in terms of public service concerns a great bloc of telephone workers and an enormous segment of the American public; for the private telephone monopoly is the biggest corporation in the world, towering high above other American giants. It ramifies into many fields. It dominates the all-important basic communications industry.

As everyone who has undertaken to put in a long distance call knows, the telephone industry is an essential war industry, as essential as railroads. It touches not only the pocketbooks of millions, but concerns the safety and welfare of the entire population.

Whether the policies of this basic corporation are really in the public interest may well be asked at this hour. What about its financial structure? What of its relations to regulative bodies, both state and federal? What of its relationships to its own subsidiaries and to the so-called independents? What of its influence on political democracy? These are questions deserving of the public's active consideration.

THE ever-increasing possibility that the American people may come to a realization of the gigantic economic burden imposed upon them by the Bell Telephone System's nation-straddling monopoly stands as a constant and growing threat to the continued enjoyment by that enterprise of its exclusive and bounteous privileges.

Elementary anxiety for the preservation of its rich levies, therefore, has long been an influence virtually obliging the American Telephone & Telegraph Company—in which is concentrated the control of the Bell System corporate hierarchy—to engage in the dissemination of

Public is
reluctant to take high self-
evaluation of telephone
company

shrewd and far-reaching political propaganda.

Thus, there has come into existence a pair of mutually sustaining evils, the economic one making the political one necessary, and the political one in turn making the continued existence of the other possible. Of these interacting evils, that one operating in the political arena is by far the more capable of inflicting grievous injury upon the commonweal. For the means used to insure the privileged position of the A. T. & T. are such that they imperil the preservation and progress of democracy, dependent as democracy is upon an accurately-informed public.

JUST A BIT SHY

Arthur W. Page, a vice president of A. T. & T., and one of the company's most able apologists, claims that, "The Bell System has no political influence and wants none." But the established and continuing practices of the A. T. & T. belie these brave words.

Typical of the persistency, the subtlety and the confusion-breeding character of A. T. & T.'s political indoctrination is its most recent annual report, presented as "an accounting of its stewardship for the year 1941 for the information of stockholders, employees, telephone users, and the entire American people who have entrusted to private enterprise the responsibility for carrying on this essential national service." On the very first page of the report, the A. T. & T. informs the reader of the substantial increases in the company's taxes, and the amount thereof.

Unquestionably the taxes are steep. They total more than \$288,000,000. That's an increase of some \$88,000,000 over the year 1940. But the A. T. & T. does not complain. On the contrary, with an apparently generous and sympathetic recog-

nition of the crisis confronting the nation, it asserts:

"This support of government and war activities was equal to nearly \$15 per share of stock."

PROFITS, A BY-PRODUCT

While that statement is made on page one, not until page 13, after having presented itself with an array of self-laudatory bouquets on its real or imagined virtuous achievements, does the company get around to admitting, by implication, that it is in business for profit. Even then the A. T. & T. attempts to dignify its profits by calling them "earnings." Having mentioned the subject of earnings, the annual report immediately repeats that its tax bill was equal to nearly \$15 per share of stock, and adds that this was an increase of \$4.60 per share over 1940.

Now it happens that the taxes assessed against the Bell System have been levied by that institution against the public—and have been collected in advance! That they have not been borne by the stockholders is clearly evident from the fact that again in 1941 the company's profits exceeded the amount "required" for the traditional and extravagant \$9 dividends.

It might be urged that certainly a portion of these tremendous taxes was borne by the stockholders, since, according to the annual report, profits per share of stock declined from \$10.08 in 1940 to a mere \$10.01 in 1941. Unfortunately, however, it cannot be realistically conceded that the stockholder bore even a 7 cent fraction of the nearly \$15 per share tax. The reason: *More than \$22,000,000 of the total was excess profits taxes.*

HIDDEN JOYS OF TAX SORROWS

No mention is made of the excess profits tax in the text of the annual report, though the item appears, of necessity, in the included financial statements. Nor, in the discussion of taxes, is attention directed to the fact that "total operating taxes" were \$230,840,309 as distinguished from total taxes in the amount of \$288,493,000. At first glance it may appear that the distinction involves a quibble. But the difference between the total taxes, repeatedly mentioned in the text, and total operating taxes is more than \$57,000,000. Even to the A. T. & T. that amount is more than a quibble. And the inclusion of taxes chargeable to past or future operations reduces the value of the statistic reflecting the ratio of taxes to stock—except for propaganda purposes.



WALTER GIFFORD

He leads the telephone monopoly at a salary well over \$200,000 a year.

No elaborate exposition is necessary to reveal the political gravity of the partial treatment of some economic realities in a manner which results in the practical concealment of others no less relevant. From the A. T. & T.'s form of presentation, a reasonable man, whether a stockholder or an employee, or a plain American citizen, might justifiably infer that \$15 per share of stock, involving an increase of \$4.60 per share over 1940, is some measure of the sacrifice made by the company and its stockholders in support "of government and war activities." Likewise a righteous sense of patriotic self-satisfaction may be induced in the minds of several hundred thousand A. T. & T. stockholders. The unwary telephone user, on the other hand, tends to be impressed by what may appear to him as the high cost of stock ownership in the A. T. & T. Any such reactions, however, are sheer illusions.

TAX CONFUSION AIDS PROFITS

If the comparative merits of the sales tax and the corporation income tax were under discussion by a group of citizens, in the absence of one of them being exceptionally familiar with the talents of the A. T. & T., it is not difficult to imagine the group being misled to favor the sales tax on the basis of the A. T. & T.'s tax bill already being nearly \$15 per share.

A different reaction might be expected, however, if it were pointed out that the people who would be most burdened by a sales tax are already paying the A. T. & T. taxes.

This example may not seem so important unless it is remembered that tax policies are current political issues; that the power of taxation is one of the major powers of government; and that the exercise of such power in accordance with democratic principles is fundamental to the continued existence of democracy. Yet, examination of the economics of the A. T. & T.'s tax bill reveals that one of its privileges is effective tax immunity.

Relief from the obligation of bearing some of the expenses of a government engaged in an enormously costly war, involving the very survival of the democratic way of life, is only one of the many privileges enjoyed by the A. T. & T. Some of its other privileges will also be examined. But how is it possible for the A. T. & T. to pass its entire tax bill on to the public, with the result that its profits, even excess profits, become stabilized? How is it possible for a private company to have attained such a feudal status in a democracy?

HOW BIG IS THE SKY?

Its multitude of privileges have a common key. Monopoly. Private profit monopoly. Its very size is a product of its monopolistic character.

How big is the A. T. & T.?

"The Bell System, with over \$5,000,000,000 of consolidated gross assets under the direct or indirect control of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., constitutes the largest aggregation of capital and resources that has ever been controlled by a single private company at any time in the history of business."

That is the first sentence from the preface of a 661 page official document entitled: Report of the Federal Communications Commission on the Investigation of the Telephone Industry in the United States. The report was issued on June, 1939. The subsequent outbreak of World War II is one reason why the report has received so little of the public attention it deserves. Since the conclusion of the Federal Communications Commission investigation, the assets of the company have grown to almost \$6,000,000,000.

To most people these figures are abstractions. Moreover, Americans have become comfortably accustomed—perhaps too comfortably, and not too accurately—to their record-breaking accomplishments. Because of this habit, the statement that the capital controlled by A. T. & T. is the largest aggregation controlled by a single private company "at any time in the history of business" may be received by many with an indifferent shrug. If, however, the statement were realistically understood, to most people it would come as a breath-taking revelation!

Measured against the background of more normal American enterprise, the figures take on irresistible meaning. The U. S. Treasury Department classified 411,941 corporations according to their

total assets on the basis of information submitted with their 1938 income tax returns. The largest class, numbering 227,491 or 55 per cent of the total, had assets of \$50,000 or less. The class with the least number were those whose assets exceeded \$50,000,000. Of these there were 743, or less than two-tenths of 1 per cent.

STRATOSPHERE, INCORPORATED

Now a fifty-million dollar corporation is not small fry; it would be equivalent in assets to a thousand \$50,000 corporations. In the year 1941 alone, however, the assets of A. T. & T. increased by more than \$400,000,000. From this one-year growth, eight fifty-million-dollar corporations could have been lopped off.

Skipping over the corporations having 100, 500 or 800 millions of assets, at the one and a half billion dollar mark appears the General Motors Company. The assets of A. T. & T. are four times as great. Even that giant product of consolidations, the United States Steel Corporation, would appear as a midget alongside the A. T. & T., though it possesses almost two billion in assets. Consider next the world-wide Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the mightiest of the mighty Standard Oil group. It is roughly only one-third the size of A. T. & T. The A. T. & T. is of such huge proportions that its assets are larger by several hundreds of millions of dollars than the assets of these three goliaths combined.

Looking the other direction, toward the corporations with assets of \$50,000 or less, constituting 55 per cent of the total corporations classified by the Treasury Department, the assets of A. T. & T. exceed those of all 227,491—with enough left over to create another General Motors Company.

The A. T. & T. may thus be identified, by virtue of its bulk, as a monster.

MOUNTAIN BRINGS FORTH MOUSE

Bigness of itself, of course, is not something to be condemned. It is important primarily as a measure of an institution's potential for good or evil. The social effects of even a gross abuse of power by a small or average-sized enterprise have practically predictable limits. A comparatively minor departure from good practices by a huge agency, on the other hand, may result in widespread tragedy. For this reason agencies exercising great power must be judged more strictly than others.

It is reasonable, also, that the judgment encompass more than those items deemed most worthy of publicity by the individuals exercising the power. For more than a score of years Benito Mussolini was impressed, and succeeded in impressing many others, with the very normal circumstance that Italian trains operated on schedule—at least very occasionally. However great an achievement this was for fascism, it would have been better were it never attained, considering the awful human costs. With respect to the Bell System, it is conceded that in rendering telephone service the company is not devoid of goodness. A democracy,

however, must be concerned not only with the product, but also with its cost, economic and social.

A recognition of those commendable services rendered in the course of its activities, in addition to its size, might justify identifying the A. T. & T. as a benevolent monstrosity.

SATELLITES

The power and profits of the A. T. & T. flow to it from an industrial empire embracing some 270 corporations. Chief among these are the 21 "operating companies"—such as the New York Telephone Company, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company—followed by the Western Electric Company, the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., the Electrical Research Products, Inc., and the Teletype Corporation. Many of these subsidiaries in turn have their own subsidiaries.

In addition to telephone operations, including the manufacture of most of the telephone equipment in the United States, the transmission of news and telephotographs and of broadcasts by wire is largely controlled by the A. T. & T. In the motion-picture industry the A. T. & T. occupies a strategic position through control of sound-recording and reproducing patents, and the manufacture and leasing of such equipment to producers. The promoting of its interests in this field has included the acquisition of financial stakes running into the millions of dollars, reaching even beyond the producers to the movie-houses themselves.

These are the prime sources of the great monopoly's economic and political power. But they are only the beginning. The augmentation of influence attaching to this titan is without discernible limits. Its operations reach to practically every adult in the United States, and therefore even to the children. It is one of the nation's largest consumers and as such possesses the prestige of a great, and often indispensable, customer. It has more investors than any other corporation. It uses more banks than any other business enterprise in the country—and more than are necessary. Its property is spread throughout every state and in most counties. It is one of the largest purchasers of insurance. The greatest private employer of labor.

EXPANDING INVISIBLE WEB

As its millions of miles of wire throughout the length and breadth of the United States form an intricate web, so also the multitudinous intimate and personal relationships of A. T. & T. officialdom reach into the worlds of finance, heavy industry, real estate and merchandising, enhancing beyond measure the power and influence of this mammoth creature.

The Federal Communications Commission investigation disclosed that, as of November, 1935, the 40 individuals classified as officers and directors of A. T. & T. held key positions with 195 separate companies, exclusive of the Bell System. These outside positions included the presi-

dencies of 42 of the 195, 18 chairmanships of boards of directors, 175 directorships, 40 executive committee memberships, 28 trusteeships, and six memberships on finance committees. One individual A. T. & T. director held 80 other positions with 47 outside enterprises. The assets of 137 of these 195 organizations aggregated thirty billion dollars! These are the direct connections of the parent company alone.

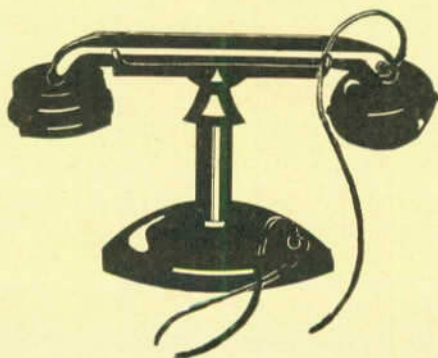
A similar condition was found with respect to the officers and directors of A. T. & T.'s principal subsidiaries. Since, of course, the number of officers and directors of the subsidiaries greatly exceed the number of the parent company, their connections are increasingly multiple. The investigation disclosed that of the total number of officers and directors of the 35 most important A. T. & T. subsidiaries, 272 held 2,400 positions with 1,468 outside organizations. These 272 men held 354 presidencies and 63 chairmanships, 1,436 directorships, 149 vice presidencies, among many other important positions.

One of the conclusions drawn in the investigation report on the outside contacts of the Bell System is especially noteworthy for its forceful restraint. "First and foremost," it said, "the breadth of the Bell System's business contacts by means of mutual officers and directors is little less than surprising." Except for the circumstance that the actual process of the work gave the investigators time to adjust themselves to this knowledge, it is suspected that it would have been a little more than surprising.

OFF THE RECORD

Does this add up to "no political influence"? The financial sinews of political influence have been known since the beginning of political action. The Bell officials know the value and uses of political influence, and their application of such knowledge is one of the reasons for the extraordinarily profitable history of the company. They speak more frankly when speaking to each other, than when speaking to the public—a difference in conduct arising from political expediency.

As an example, there is the memorandum addressed the A. T. & T. President Gifford on May 14, 1924, by Vice President E. C. Wilson, unearthed in the F. C. C. investigation. Referring to a then-pending Bell System Presidents' conference, Mr. Wilson wrote to Mr. Gifford, in part, as follows:



"Topic No. 15 also has to do with my department [relations with public bodies]. There are some 2,000 national trade or industrial organizations in the United States, about 200 of which are real factors in political and business activities, and maintain paid secretaries, in some cases research staffs, and in many cases committees on transportation and communication.

"... By systematically cultivating the acquaintance of leading officials and active members of these associations our companies can not only keep in touch with public sentiment, but can have available a medium through which to effectively place before the membership educational facts which will permit better understanding of telephone company problems and motives." (Brackets and italics added.)

The Bell System played safe. Instead of confining its cultivation to the 200 organizations which are "real factors," or even 2,000, by 1934 its officers and employees had a total of 7,960 memberships in 5,178 organizations paid for by the Bell companies. Of course the organizations which are "real factors" were not neglected by this spreading of membership. In the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, for instance, the Bell System had 80 members; in Detroit it had 100. In the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., headquarters in Washington, it had 108.

The cost of these memberships in 1934 alone, a year of depression and political struggle, was \$473,683. From whence came these funds? They are not deducted from the profits of the A. T. & T. They are charged against operating expenses. Like the excess profits taxes, these costs are levied against the telephone patron. In the 10-year period from 1925 to the end of 1934 the total dues and contributions paid by the A. T. & T. to these and similar organizations was almost \$5,000,000. Of the total cost, less than \$3,500 was charged against surplus. The consumer of telephone service is thus compelled to contribute to the promotion of political action, often contrary to his own interests.

All the tremendous resources of this incredible aggregation of wealth and power are concentrated in a handful of men. Though the annual report of the A. T. & T. continues to emphasize that no stockholder owns as much as one-half of one per cent, and that the average number of shares held per stockholder at the end of 1941 was only 29, these figures are devoid of meaning except in so far as they suggest an erroneous inference. Constant publicity by those beyond the hypnotic aroma of the company has at last borne fruit, for the annual report now admits something of relative importance concerning the distribution of its stock.

THE TRUTH HURTS

The mythical "democratic ownership" of A. T. & T. is not established by asserting that no one owns more than half of one per cent, because translated into terms of wealth on a par value basis, it means only that no one owns more than

(Continued on page 423)



GORDON R. CLAPP

He chairmans committee which makes definitive report on labor relations in government.

BUREAUCRACY is a word that has recently taken on new and sometimes sinister meanings. With the widening of the powers of the central government and with the increased role of government in the lives of the people, there has come a growing fear on the part of citizens that this great republic will erect a hierarchy of employees which will play an unwholesome role in public affairs and administration. The dictionary describes bureaucracy as "the undue extension of bureaus in the departments of a government, or the use by them of undue influence or authority." The fear of the public in this direction is probably colored by the fact that other countries have had experience with bureaucracies which has not been advantageous to advancing democracy. Bureaucracy may produce a supine, ineffectual kind of citizen or it may work in the direction of fascism.

At the same time, with the recognition by the Congress of the necessity for the legalization of collective bargaining came a conflict of principle between the individual contract fostered by the civil service and the group contract fostered by collective bargaining. A further hiatus was created by the fact that high government officials seem to welcome collective bargaining in some quarters and oppose it in others. Confusion reigned and with confusion came the basis for repeated misunderstandings and disputes.

AUTHORITATIVE SURVEY

Into this situation has stepped the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. The Civil Service Assembly is made up of 242 civil service commissions and other personnel agencies of national, state and city governments. This assembly meets yearly and in 1941 it quite frankly faced the problem of the rising interest in collective bar-

CIVIL SERVICE and Collective Bargaining

Under what
conditions can workers
organize in government
agencies?

gaining. The assembly appointed a committee to survey this whole question, making Gordon R. Clapp, general manager of the TVA, one who has had long experience with employee relations, the chairman of the special committee. The committee included a number of union representatives, including

Arnold Zander, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees

David Kaplan, International Association of Machinists

Luther C. Steward, National Federation of Federal Employees

James B. Burns, American Federation of Government Employees

Jacob Baker, United Federal Workers of America.

The committee also numbered such well-known figures as Otto Beyer, National Mediation Board, and Ordway Tead, of Harper and Brothers. This committee has now made its report in a volume entitled "Employee Relations in the Public Service." It is a thoroughgoing, far-flung elucidation of the whole problem of relationships between those who work and those who supervise. It has a wealth of knowledge on the subject of personnel relations and repays reading by any person interested in the general field of public relations. It also canvasses the whole field in Europe, the United States and Canada of the relationships of government to workers and forthrightly faces the question as to whether collective bargaining can exist in government service.

STATE RESPONSIBILITY EXPANDS

The more philosophic aspects of the question of labor relations in government service is contained in Chapter IV, which might well be read by every labor leader in America. Here the whole field is reviewed and authorities widely quoted. For example, Harold Laski, London School of Economists, points out: "A state which limited its services to the provision of police, defense and justice had hardly need of new conceptions. But with the advent of what Professor Dicey has called the collectivist age the infallibility of public power was no longer acceptable. The state itself became an industrial instrument; and it was inevitable that those who worked for it should be unable to

regard it differently from any other employer."

Just as concisely, Arthur W. Macmahon is quoted as saying: "An extreme application of civil service, with drastic emphasis upon the idea of status, might reduce large areas of the labor movement to a shadow. To say that perfected public administration can be relied upon to consider the interests of all classes is well taken in part but may slight two considerations. First, whatever the ownership, there are inherent problems in the relation of management and men that can hardly be satisfactorily adjusted in an atmosphere of undisputed authority. Second, if totalitarian types of social structure are to be avoided, a truly autonomous labor movement is an element to be conserved even at the cost of much inconvenience."

FREEDOM GUARANTEED

This survey goes on to point out that even in the German Republic, in that experiment state which preceded Hitlerism, freedom of inner opinion was guaranteed to civil servants and freedom to profess this opinion was guaranteed through representation in political parties. The survey goes on to show that government employees are in a peculiarly vulnerable position since all vital matters concerning them are fixed by legislative action and since their salaries come from taxes. Embarrassing questions are asked: How far is the state justified in depriving a large class of its citizens of the democratic right of free association? If deprived of this right will the state secure a desirable class of recruits and retain the services of such a class? The wrong kind of relationships with civil service employees can reduce a service to a state of low efficiency by making employees hostile and discontented.

The study goes on and points out by examples that no government administration is infallible but often employee opinion can aid in accomplishing the public will. Charles Beard is quoted: "Unless public officials are subjected to internal and external criticism of a constructive nature, then the public personnel will become a bureaucracy dangerous to society and to popular government."

The state as it has been conceived of in historical documents and in legalistic terms was produced long before the arrival of democracy, and the democratic state must yet be envisioned. After surveying these authorities and this widespread field, the Civil Service Assembly committee declares, "This conclusion is that political theory leaves the way open for the admission of employees to some

form of self-assertion within the administrative hierarchy."

NOT ENTIRELY SOVEREIGN

Quite rightly the survey points out that there are two types of activity for government. One might be called sovereign activities and the other, secondary activities. The sovereign activities are so important to the total of the nation that they cannot be interfered with by any group, but there are certain secondary activities that do not encroach at all upon the sovereignty which may well operate on a normal labor relations basis.

The survey touches upon all the types of labor relations systems which have appeared in public service. It treats in brief the history of these relationships. On the whole, the survey arrays itself on the side of collective bargaining. It quotes one of the committee members, Ordway Tead, as saying, "The power prerogatives of individual administrators do have to be checked and individual bargaining fails here."

Many moot questions are boldly attacked in this survey. For example, whether police and firemen should be unionized, whether the strike should be permitted, and what status the closed shop should have.

Three major questions in the field of collective dealing are posed by this survey:

1. Must government employees negotiate with less ultimate compulsion than is available to workers in private enterprise?

2. Does each side have distinct self-interest?

3. Can agreements be consummated to which the government is a party?

In general, these questions are answered in the affirmative.

The survey lists six principles as the content of employee relationship policy:

1. Right of organization and representation;

2. Positive prohibition of discrimination for union membership or non-membership.

3. Majority determination of the employee representation.

4. Conference with management upon request of employees; notice and conference prior to modification of personnel rules;

5. Unrestricted power of regulation by executive order after notice and hearing to interested parties; and

6. Presentation of grievances to supervisors by employees or their representatives.

PERSONNEL SERVICE WILL GROW

The survey describes the necessity for a personnel department in government agencies and views the personnel department as a service of technical knowledge. The survey is concluded with the following incisive observation:

"There is considerable evidence that the problems and opportunities of employee relations will be brought to the conscious attention of a greater number of public executives in the coming years. This evidence may be summarized under five general categories:

"1. The public service is expanding; lines of supervision are lengthening. This trend is so well established that any apparent reversals can be expected to be temporary. Among its effects has been the straining of individual contacts between responsible supervisors and subordinates for the communication of official programs or of personal needs.

"2. Career services are being defined, extended, and refined. It is too early for satisfaction in this regard, since more than one-fourth of all government workers are employed without fixed standards of qualification and less than one-third are within the jurisdiction of merit personnel agencies. Of the latter group, only a portion has what can be called a career service in the modern sense. Nevertheless the trend in this direction and the public acceptance of this goal have increased the attention on the part of both employees and administrators to the long-term satisfactions which public service vocations may offer.

"3. Personnel administration is becoming a standard staff function at each level of government. At the same time attention is being devoted increasingly to in-service problems of all kinds—training, promotion, transfers, health programs, and welfare activities. It is natural that technical skill should be applied to employee relations among these other relatively new areas of personnel management.

"4. Employee organization is definitely expanding and, as we have seen, is placing increased emphasis upon negotiation

(Continued on page 432)



CITADEL OF DEMOCRACY

SHACKELFORD *Has* *Support of Arizona Labor*

SPARKS will be a-flying in Congress if organized labor in Arizona gets its way. The man they intend to send to the House of Representatives is Alfred Shackelford, of Tucson and Phoenix, an international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He is a candidate for the Democratic nomination and they intend to roll up a winning vote for him in the primary, September 8.

Brother Shackelford is known as a man who gets results. His work in Arizona has accomplished the organization of many new locals, brought thousands of men and women into membership in the I. B. E. W., and also has brought hundreds of thousands of dollars into their pockets in the form of pay increases. He is a member of L. U. No. B-1116, of Tucson, but is well known to labor throughout the state, having been a resident of Arizona for 30 years, and having given active assistance to the progress of American Federation of Labor unions on many occasions.

"Shack," as they affectionately call him, became a light in the I. B. E. W. galaxy in January, 1939, shortly after having organized the employees of the Tucson Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, of Tucson.

HIGH-POWERED ORGANIZER

Since that time he has accomplished wonders, organizing a total of 10 locals, which triples the number there were to start with in this land of wide-open spaces. All of the important electric utilities are now organized, and he has negotiated signed agreements with the Tucson Gas, Electric and Power Company, the Arizona Power Corporation, of Prescott, and the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, of Phoenix. While the Central Arizona Light and Power company defeated the union in an N. L. R. B. election, Brother Shackelford reports that the local has not given up and expects to win recognition eventually.

One of the most outstanding victories in the public utility field chalked up by "Shack" was the complete organization of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, a cooperative irrigating association, and the collection of \$76,800 in back wages under the Wages and Hours Act. This amount was paid the power department employees. Since the Wages and Hours release of April 20, 1942, bringing other departments of the association under the Act, the local union is attempting to secure another \$26,000 for the employees in the irrigation association, such as ditch maintenance men and zanjeros—employees who control the distribution of water to those entitled to use it.

I. B. E. W.

member is scheduled to put up strong fight in pioneer state

The cooperative has contended for years that they were an instrumentality of the federal government and not subject to the Wages and Hours Act or the N. L. R. B. Shackelford refused to believe this interpretation, and went to work to prove his contentions. After more than a year of diligent effort he won.

PAY RAISES FOR THOUSANDS

In addition to the back pay these members received, their annual pay has been increased by \$150,000. The employees of the Tucson Gas, Electric Light and Power Company also now enjoy an annual income of \$60,000 more than they were getting before Brother "Shack" came 'round their way. The employees of the Arizona Power Corporation, of Prescott, secured a \$10,000 increase with the signing of their first agreement.

Although, as mentioned before, the Central Arizona Light and Power is not as yet under an agreement, since organization activities started the company management has thought it expedient to make substantial increases. Local union members estimate that the employees are \$50,000 richer in annual income than in 1939, and they give credit to the union, not to company generosity.

The utilities haven't absorbed all of "Shack's" time, though. He has led the way in organization of the mining industry in the state of Arizona, placing the first charters in almost every mining camp in the state and assisting other national and international organizations of the Arizona State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor in every way possible. Arizona labor considers his work in this field nothing short of phenomenal. Shackelford was instrumental in getting the first signed agreement ever negotiated with the Phelps-Dodge Corporation by organized labor in Arizona. The first agreement was signed March 16, 1941, effective March 23, 1941. From that beginning there are now 5,390 employees under agreement, and it is confidently expected to bring another 1,500 into the fold shortly.

The Mine, Mill and Smeltermen are now enjoying a minimum daily increase of \$1.50 per day since the agreement of March 23, 1941. This increase has been applicable to all workers in this mining industry, organized or unorganized, a total of more than 11,000 men, which



ALFRED SHACKELFORD

means that the mining industry is putting an extra \$5,544,000 into circulation per annum.

Here is what the Arizona Labor Journal has to say about this able and energetic Brother:

"One of the latest home-town boys that Tucson can point to with pride is Alfred Shackelford, representative of the I. B. E. W., whose organizing work throughout the state has been most outstanding—the organizing of the Water Users' employees in Maricopa County (who are now known as I. B. E. W. B-266) being a major accomplishment. Back pay to the tune of \$78,000 was an extra dish secured for the 500 members of this organization, as well as social security benefits rating that had been denied them before 'Shack' appeared on the scene.

"For the past 12 months Alfred Shackelford has devoted most of his time to the mining towns of the state. I. B. E. W. locals have been chartered in every one of them. In addition to this splendid record, he has given unstintingly of his time to help organize other crafts and metal trades councils in the various mining centers. He was offered the post of industrial commissioner by Governor Osborn, but declined it.

LABOR SELECTS ITS MAN

"In looking the field over for a candidate for Congress who would receive the support of labor, requests were made from all over the state that Shackelford be prevailed on to carry the union banner.

"While reluctant to take on this campaign, with its trials and tribulations, he finally consented to make the race after a flood of signed nomination petitions were presented to him.

"With the united support of labor, Tucson will obtain its first representative in Washington."

Arizona is a small state from the point

(Continued on page 417)

A PERSON from outside the nation, if he is just and intelligent, may bring helpful criticism and sound conclusions to any given situation. Thus it is that Louis Marlio, French economist and industrialist, has written a pamphlet on the threatened power shortage under the auspices of The Brookings Institution. Not only is it incisively suggestive but constructive and helpful.

For many years Mr. Marlio was general manager of the French Aluminum Company and chairman of the International Aluminum Cartel. For a decade Mr. Marlio served as chairman of the French National Association of Power Producers. He knows his subject and he attacks it with objectivity and vigor. The pamphlet is entitled "Will Electric Power Be a Bottleneck?" Mr. Marlio answers it is a bottleneck. There is great danger in the situation and the problem must be attacked with vigor at once or war production will be interrupted by lack of electric power.

LAVISH USE OF POWER

Mr. Marlio points out that Americans have been so used to abundance of electric power that they have never considered the possibility of any dearth. "It is electricity which permits us to prepare breakfast, which runs our air-cooling systems, our washing machines, and even our razors. We find it in the streetcar or in the train going to the office, along the great illuminated highways, in the factories, in stores, in restaurants and coffee shops. Power appears as inexhaustible as the air or as the waters of the sea."

The nub of the problem of meeting the power shortage lies in the fact that turbines and other engines used in power production can not be created overnight. Mr. Marlio contends that new sources of power can not be created in less than two and one-half years.

Mr. Marlio makes a statistical guess that in the peak year, probably 1944 or 1945, the United States will need 326 billion kilowatt hours to carry on its peacetime and wartime activities. Mr. Marlio estimates that industry will utilize 183 billion kilowatt hours, that the electro-metallurgical and electrochemical industries will utilize an additional 50 billion, that non-industrial requirements will reach 68 billion, coupled with line losses of 25 billion. These are staggering figures and indicate something of the tremendous importance of the electrical industry and the tremendous significance in the war effort of electrical workers in the utility field. Too frequently the electrical industry has been looked upon as a non-essential industry.

DOMESTIC USE RATIONED?

Mr. Marlio has a number of useful suggestions, one of which is that domestic users be placed upon an 80 per cent consumption ratio; that is, each user be allowed to use 80 per cent of his 1941 consumption. He would make prohibitive the use of the 20 per cent by charging a double rate for any kilowatt hour used beyond the 80 per cent. He also suggests that illuminating signs should be eliminated completely.

War Production Threatened By POWER SHORTAGE

Deficiency of 114 billion kilowatt hours looms. Question surveyed in all its technical aspects

However, with all the drastic curtailment in this direction, he believes that only 10 to 15 per cent in non-industrial consumption can be saved. The picture is not entirely dark. Mr. Marlio estimates that if the utility industry ran a maximum for the entire year, the capacity would reach the astounding figure of 480 billion kilowatt hours, which is well beyond the 326 billion needed and far beyond the present production of 212 billion. The figure of 480 billion is only a theoretical figure, he points out. A substantial part of this must be kept as a reserve in order to meet repair, overhaul and unexpected events. In the past this reserve has been maintained at 40 per cent of the generating capacity and has now been reduced to 20 per cent, and may drop to 13 per cent which is not altogether good.

Mr. Marlio's pamphlet is more than a contribution to pamphleteering literature. He gives a clear-cut bird's-eye view of

the electrical generating industry in brief space, such as we have never had before. Mr. Marlio summarizes his own conclusions thus:

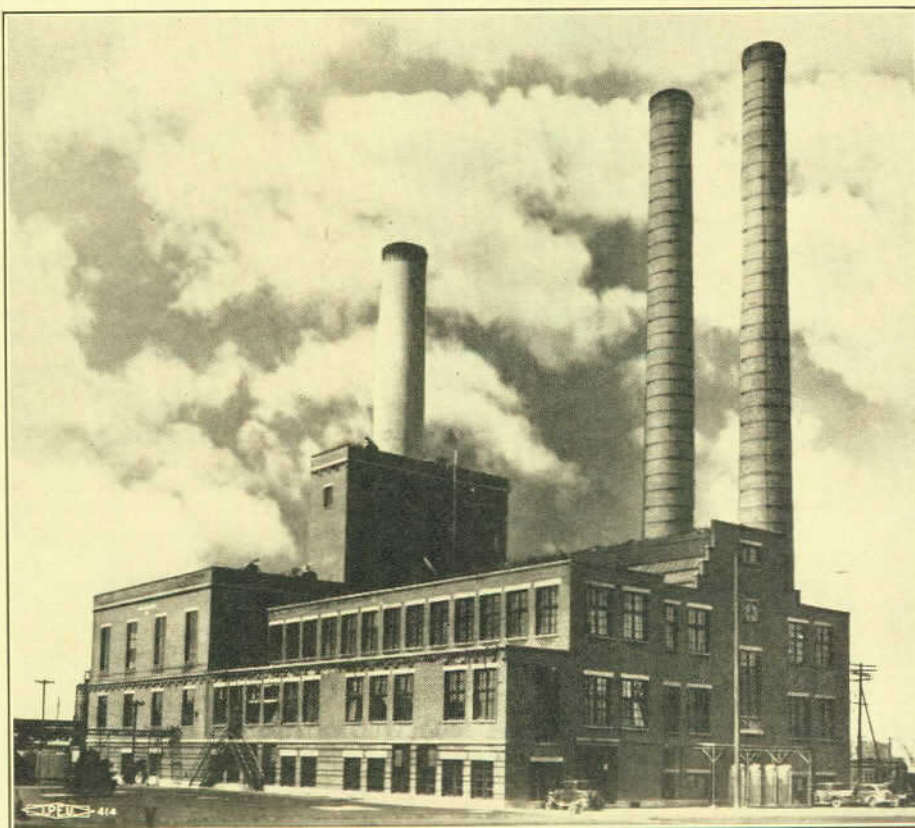
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM NOW

"How To Meet the Deficiency."

"First, it would be possible to save some seven billion kilowatt hours of electric energy by curtailment of non-industrial consumption. Second, through appropriate technical and administrative measures, 20 billion supplementary kilowatt hours could be produced and utilized from existing generating capacity. But more than three-fourths of the 114 billions deficiency must still be met. There is no other procedure than to carry out an immense program of development, of which, happily, certain parts are already being executed. We should not lose a day or an hour.

"The execution of the program will run up against the bottleneck of electrical units, of hydraulic units, and of shafts. It is the most urgent task of the government to take immediately the necessary measures for developing the production of these types of equipment. One may ask

(Continued on page 422)



Courtesy Utah Power and Light Co.

GREAT MODERN GENERATING PLANTS THUS MAKE ALL-OUT WAR PRODUCTION POSSIBLE

DURING wartime the American Federation of Labor will not cease its efforts to establish and widen social security benefits. An important meeting of the social security committee of the A. F. of L., led by Matthew Woll, decided to report to the executive council the need of a 1942 campaign to advance the social security program of the labor organization. The committee is prepared to state to the council that it recommends that the federation reaffirm its stand expressed at the 1941 Seattle convention: "The principle of protection of individuals against social hazards has become an important part of our national thinking. It is now clear that we need to extend that principle to protect all workers in a more comprehensive national program of social insurance. Today from 15 to 20 million wage earners are not protected by retirement systems and even more are without unemployment compensation rights. One of the most serious handicaps is the absence of any provision for disability insurance. If a worker is laid off he may get unemployment compensation; if he loses it because his health is bad he has no claim on the compensation funds."

MEDICAL CARE INCLUDED

The federation stands for a single pooled fund out of which payments for unemployment compensation as well as old age and survivor insurance benefits will be paid. The federation stands for supplementary payments for medical care and hospitalization. The federation stands for widened coverage for all the millions who now lie outside the insurance plan. The federation is prepared to strike a note to the point that social security is a great national morale builder capable of carrying a nation through a powerful war effort. The following is the continued statement of federation policy on social security:

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

There was no amendment of the federal old age assistance provisions of the Social Security Act in 1940 or in the first seven months of 1941. During 1940 the effect of the 1939 amendment raising the federal funds available for matching state payments for old age assistance to a maximum of \$40 per person was observed. Nine states which had not made any payments in excess of \$30 in 1939 made such payments in 1940. Nine other states which had payments in excess of \$30 in 1939 continued such payments in 1940. These 18 states accounted for 50 per cent of all old age assistance payments in the United States. Twenty-seven per cent of all recipients in those 18 states received payments in excess of \$30. The bulk of those were in California and Colorado, in which 90 per cent and 54 per cent respectively of those aided received more than \$30. In no other state were more than 20 per cent of the recipients getting over \$30.

Average monthly payments in April, 1941, ranged from \$7.49 in South Carolina, with total payments 17 per cent below those of April, 1940, to \$37.82 in

A. F. of L. Reaffirms SOCIAL SECURITY Stand

Executive Council receives report from Social Security Committee

California, which paid a total of 11 per cent above the previous year. National average payment was \$20.63 for the month with total payments 12.5 per cent above April, 1940, to 9 per cent more recipients.

The extremes in average payments could be avoided and the very low payments brought to more reasonable levels if federal funds were granted on a variable matching basis, with higher per cent going to those states whose average monthly income is below that of the country as a whole. The American Federation of Labor is supporting this proposal in the bill H. R. 4882, introduced May 27 at our request by Representative Healey.

We urge that the method of variable grants be used for all social security federal grants-in-aid programs to assure equitable treatment for needy persons in the poorer states.

OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

Nearly 310,000 persons were receiving monthly benefits under old age and survivors' insurance by the end of April, 1941. The amount was \$6,000,000 monthly. Lump sum payments of more than \$1,000,000 were also certified on the wages of 8,000 deceased workers. This compares with \$1,288,000 monthly benefits paid to 52,700 persons in April, 1940, with about the same number and amount of lump sum payments in both years. The number applying for benefits is smaller than expected by this time because many older workers who would otherwise have retired have continued to work in the present press of defense jobs. In fact a number of persons who had already retired returned to skilled employment. While the drain on the retirement funds was reduced, the ultimate benefit for retired workers will be greater because of their longer period of employment before drawing benefits.

WOULD EXTEND COVERAGE

A very serious criticism of old age and survivors' insurance is its limited coverage. Because many workers move from covered to non-covered employment during their working period, the average amount credited to their accounts monthly is lower than if all their wages were in covered employment.

Carrying out the resolutions adopted by the Sixtieth Annual Convention, the American Federation of Labor had a bill

introduced (H. R. 4882) which proposes a wide extension of coverage of old age and survivors' insurance to agricultural and domestic workers, lay employees of religious, charitable and educational institutions, and permits by compacts with states or municipal governments the coverage of such of their employees as are not protected by existing public retirement programs. The passage of this bill would bring protection to about 10,000,000 additional workers and their dependents, and would raise the average benefit amount for many workers who work in both covered and non-covered employment.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The United States Employment Offices have taken a big part in filling the defense labor demands. They placed more than 1,100,000 persons in the first four months of 1941, a gain of 68 per cent over the corresponding period in 1940.

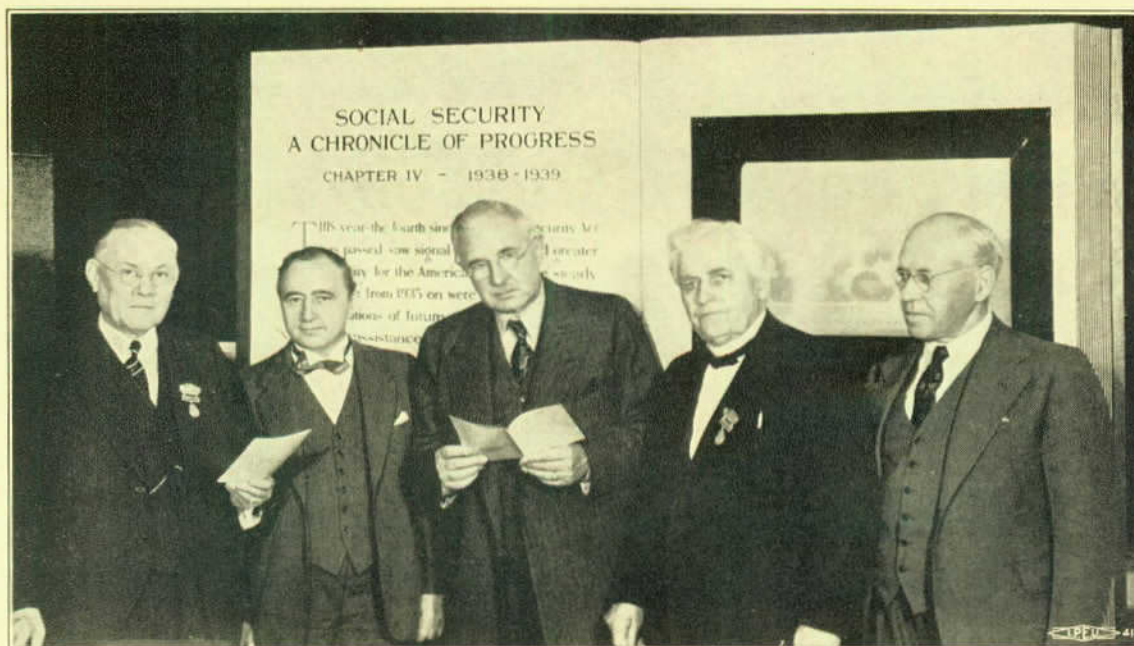
The Employment Service conducts a continuous survey of the expected hirings over a six-month period by employers who have defense contracts, and it keeps a current file on workers of various skills available in the occupations listed as important to defense. It publishes such information monthly.

In 394 selected defense occupations there are 78 in which the number of registrants at the Employment Service in April, 1941, was short of the anticipated demand. The extent of the prospective shortage has been decreasing, partly because of upgrading and training of workers to higher skills and partly because bottlenecks in materials and machinery reduced the expected rate of hiring.

"SHORTAGE" IN PAY

Some of the so-called "shortages" of workers were local and due to the low wage rate offered. The current shortage of agricultural workers in many sections results from poor wages and working conditions on farms compared with industrial work. Often reported labor shortages have been due to unnecessary stringency in employers' specifications. Many of these, especially age limitations, are being dropped. Discrimination against women workers and against negroes is also being overcome to some degree, with a consequent elimination of the "labor shortage."

American Federation of Labor unions have cooperated with the employment Service in furnishing qualified workers for jobs. With advice from union members, the Federal Employment Service prepared a statement of procedure to be followed by local offices in placing workers both when union contracts existed and



The A. F. of L. Social Security Committee with President Green and former Secretary Morrison. From left to right: Matthew Woll, Chairman, G. M. Bugniazet and John P. Frey.

when an employer did not specify union affiliation in calling for workers. The policy adopted was designed to assure the effective use of all channels of labor placement, preserving the functions of union placement, and protecting the rights of union members under contracts. With the assurance of such policy in public employment offices, unions have cooperated freely in urging all members to register at employment offices not only when unemployed but also when they are working at jobs not requiring their highest skills.

The Employment Service has developed an interstate clearance system to make full use of the nation's labor supply. When a local office cannot fill an employer's request for workers, it notifies the nearest offices which have the needed workers on their registers and these men are notified of the available jobs. In an attempt to prevent unnecessary travel, employment centers have been established to which employers could send interviewers to see and hire the workers before they left home. At times employers have authorized the employment offices to do the hiring, to avoid referring a man to a distant job which might be filled when he arrived.

The interstate clearance machinery was designed to weld the employment service more closely into a national system. The Federal Security Administration and Social Security Board have the responsibility of promoting a national system of employment offices under the Social Security Act and Reorganization Plan No. 1, which transferred the administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act to them from the Department of Labor. Federal grants to states include both funds under Title III of the Social Security Act for administration of unemployment compensation laws including the employment service functions associated with unemployment compensation, and the Wagner-Peyser funds for maintenance of public employment offices.

SHOULD DIRECT LABOR MARKET

In developing a comprehensive national program of social insurance we expect the employment service to be broadened and improved so that we will have the machinery to handle efficiently a national labor market, to know the extent of unemployment and of job opportunities, and to direct the flow of workers to jobs with the least possible lost time and dislocations in living. Both for the defense period and in preparation for the post-defense adjustments to a peace-time economy we need an employment service operating on a nation-wide basis fully informed of job openings and labor supply and prepared to help men find jobs promptly.

An excellent precedent has been established in the coordinating agreements worked out between the United States Employment Service and union placement work, and also with the vocational rehabilitation work of the Office of Education. We will need full use of all our resources to avoid employment chaos in the post-defense period. A sound national employment service can contribute greatly to this end. Coordinated with this placement service should be a comprehensive federal system of unemployment compensation.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Forty-five states had legislative sessions during 1941. The legislation affecting unemployment compensation, while improved in a few states, was on the whole disappointing. To July 1, only four states had extended coverage to employees in smaller firms than had previously been covered. About a third of the states extended coverage to federal instrumentalities to the extent permitted by Congress, but nearly half of them, on the other hand, adopted new occupational exclusions, barring from benefits workers formerly included.

The benefit schedules were improved by a reduction in waiting period to one week in 22 states and to two weeks in six states. The minimum benefit amount was increased in 16 states, and the maximum in seven states. Five additional states adopted a flat duration of 16 or more weeks. Some change in duration provisions were made in 11 other states, to the advantage of at least part of the workers affected. In view of the importance of adequate duration this disregard of the need for amendment by two-thirds of the states is significant.

The method of computing weekly benefit amounts was changed to the advantage of the workers in six states. On the other hand two additional states adopted an annual earnings formula. In each of the four states already using an annual earnings formula, the result has been to increase the percentage of benefits paid for small amounts and decrease the more adequate benefits.

Disqualifications were made much more severe by lengthening the period, adding new causes, and cancelling benefit rights instead of merely increasing the waiting period as a penalty.

Some changes were made in seasonal provisions, with no clear trend. There was pressure in some states with experience rating to add seasonal provisions to permit employers to get a lower rate. This is entirely inconsistent with the alleged purpose of experience rating—to stabilize employment.

Thirty-five states amended their experience rating provisions in some manner. Three states repealed experience rating, two adopted it. The effective date of experience rating was postponed in three states and advanced in three. A number of changes were made in the method of measuring employers' experience. The most usual change in tax rate schedules was a reduction in minimum or maximum rate; only one state raised its maximum

(Continued on page 423)

Chant Changes: Chorus of APPROVAL for LABOR

FOLLOWING the artificial, grass-roots, employer-inspired campaign to discredit labor's war activity, to cover all failure of others, more sober opinion prevailed. Now a chorus of approval goes up from proud throats in lofty places.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President:

Production for war is based on men and women, the human hands and brains which collectively we call labor. Our workers stand ready to work long hours. To turn out more in a day's work. To keep the wheels turning and the fires burning 24 hours a day and seven days a week. They realize well that on the speed and efficiency of their work depend the lives of their sons and brothers on the fighting front.

High and low
write to tell world how labor
has made record of records in
production

HENRY A. WALLACE, Vice President:

Hitler knows as well as those of us who sit in on the War Production Board meetings that we here in the United States are winning the battle of production. *He knows that both labor and business in the United States are doing a most remarkable job* and that his only hope is to crash through to a complete victory some time during the next six months.

UNIONS WIN STARS

ROBERT PATTERSON, Under Sec-

retary of War, speaking to machine tool workers at the first award of the Army-Navy star, told members of the International Association of Machinists, AFL, at the Bausch Machine Tool Co. and members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, at the Van Norman Machine Tool Co., both of Springfield, Mass.:

For their work each of these companies is today being awarded an Army-Navy star.

Much of the credit for their fine record must go to the local labor organization. For their services, not only helping production in the plants, but also in aiding the whole American war effort, each of these unions is also being awarded an Army-Navy star.

JAMES FORRESTAL, Under Secretary of Navy:

Defeat of the Axis is just as important to the American men and women who work in this plant as it is to the American men and women who own or manage this plant. It is abundantly clear that capital, management and labor all have equal responsibility in this war and an equal stake in its outcome. In the interests of victory and in the interests of a sane peace, it is the hope of every man in the Armed Services—Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force—that capital, management and labor continue to give them full support in the battle of production.

Permit me to add my congratulations to those of Secretary Patterson—congratulations to you men and women of the Van Norman Company and the Bausch Company who received the Army and Navy Star here today for your splendid performance to date.

LABOR BEATS THE CLOCK

RALPH BARD, Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

Beating the time schedules is labor's way of proving to the world that in this struggle the worker means business.

American labor is rightly aroused for the defense and erection of world freedom. Heroic memories of their fellow-workers under fire at Pearl Harbor, Wake, Guam and Midway, move the men of labor today to vindicate their comrades' great and gallant efforts to construct the ramparts of liberty in the embattled Pacific areas.

Labor in these instances stood, as it now stands, shoulder-to-shoulder with the armed services. The Navy and organized labor realize that the American intention is to win this war together. We shall not come to victory separately.

JAMES M. MEAD, U. S. Senator:

The record of American labor under our defense and war program is not one to bring comfort and relief to Hitler and the Mikado.

HARRY S. TRUMAN, United States Senator:

The labor groups have been constantly in the foreground in fighting for an ade-



HE DOES IT AGAIN

(Continued on page 425)

What LABOR in Democratic Countries DOES

ALLIED Labor News is a new cabled service organized in New York City to supply labor papers with news from capitals of democratic countries. Correspondents are stationed in London, Chungking, Moscow, Toronto, Havana, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Sydney, Santiago and New Delhi.

A survey of these news stories indicates the bonds that are developing between the labor movements of the democratic countries.

A cable from London indicates that British labor was stirred magnificently by the recent speech of Vice President Wallace, often designated as "The Speech of the Four Obligations" to distinguish it from the famous utterance of President Roosevelt, designated as "The Speech of the Four Freedoms."

MOVING FORWARD

A dispatch from Mexico City indicates that Mexican labor's effort to set up labor-management relations in the railroad industry and other industries have not met with complete success.

One hundred fifty thousand members of the Post Office Workers Union in Great Britain have requested the government to set up a Post Office Administrative Council, with the Postmaster-General as president and a trade union representative as vice president.

As Brazil moves toward a declaration of war against the Axis, the Brazilian labor movement, often repressed by the government, is being given more freedom.

It is apparent that the labor-management council idea, which is much to the fore in the United States, is also taking strong hold in the imagination of labor in other countries. In Canada the lumber camps are setting up labor-management councils. In Vancouver, 20,000 shipyard workers, at a meeting called to find ways of increasing production, resolved that "every possible effort be made by labor, management and government to develop fullest efficiency in the shipyards through labor-management councils."

BRITAIN AND BENGAL

British labor, strongly headed by Ernest Bevin, has successfully fought off any efforts to regiment it. However, the honeymoon between British employers and British labor appears to be over. Powerful British employers are seeking to freeze wages in the United Kingdom.

India, trembling on a policy of neutrality, is not all black in reaction. Trade unionists in Bengal have asked the Brit-

Survey of Allied Labor News cabled service gives stirring picture

ish office of the Home Guard to send instructors to train trade unionists and other Indian citizens in the art of guerrilla warfare.

Russian workers are emulating American construction workers. Soviet construction workers recently erected a rubber factory in Central Siberia in one-third the normal time of construction, namely, four months. The large plant was erected at full speed. In normal times its erection would have been one year. Ground was broken in the middle of a Siberian winter, when the temperature was 35 degrees below zero.

VICHY ROBS UNION FUNDS

Vichy, under the black Laval, has at last gotten around to imitating labor on the German front. The Vichy government has created the French Labor Front and has abolished all trade unions. The government has taken the funds of the trade unions and turned them over to the French puppets. Under the fascist plan, employers can belong to trade unions.

Hopeful it is that Argentine metal workers recently demonstrated in Buenos Aires against the Axis powers. This is significant in a country that has been wobbling for years on a policy of artificial neutrality and in a country where the labor movement is not strong.

Thousands of Australian women have gone into industry to work and have achieved a wage scale of 90 per cent of the going rate. They are now seeking parity with the men's scale.

COURAGE AND RESOURCEFULNESS

Chinese workers imprisoned in beleaguered cities are escaping by great courage into Chungking, where they go to work in new industrial plants to turn out the needed war materials for China's brave fight.

In Australia the Minister of Labor, E. E. Ward, seeks to place all Australian industry on three eight-hour shifts.

With daring efficiency, Britain takes advantage of the lull in civilian bombings to send members of the Fire Brigades Unions into factories to make war munitions. It was the unions who made the suggestion and executed the change-over.

(Continued on page 421)



Loretta Young

Miss Loretta Young, Hollywood star, barnstorming the United States in behalf of War Bonds, held open house at the City Bank, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C. Labor leaders present swelled her sales appreciably.

Top buyer among Washington labor leaders was G. M. Bugnizet, International Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in behalf of the union and the Electrical Workers Benefit Association. Miss Young gave Secretary Bugnizet her autograph.

Miss Young is supposed to have made the greatest record of any individual in selling more war bonds in the district comprising District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.

Portable Houses BUILT By UNION LABOR

CONSTRUCTION of the Tennessee Valley Authority's demountable houses in answer to a shortage of living quarters for war plant workers in the Tennessee Valley is being accomplished through a successful combination of technical skill and commendable labor-management cooperation.

Before TVA started construction of the houses, an understanding was reached (concerning skills and duties involved) between management and representatives of the building trades unions in the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council—an organization composed of locals of 15 international unions of the American Federation of Labor.

It was mutually agreed that the work would be performed by appropriate building craftsmen at regular construction rates of pay, and that the work would be so organized as to recognize established jurisdictional lines of the respective crafts. The crafts concerned are carpenters, electricians, sheet metal workers, painters, and plumbers. On the basis of this understanding, it was recognized that appropriate standards of craftsmanship and trade jurisdiction would be protected.

PRE-WAR EXPERIMENTS

Many months prior to America's entry into the war, the Authority built several experimental demountable cottages which were used as summer cabins at Pickwick Lake in west Tennessee. These cottages were built on a production line by TVA workers at Muscle Shoals in northern

Regular union
scale paid at TVA without
penalization to quality, speed
and costs

Alabama, and were trucked about 60 miles to the lake in cells or sections. These experimental cottages provided a pattern for operations.

Later, acting as an agent of the Federal Works Administrator, TVA built 150 demountable houses and 100 homes of a conventional type to provide living quarters for industrial workers in the Tri-Cities (Florence, Sheffield, and Tusculumbia) area in northern Alabama. The Authority has also constructed 100 additional demountable houses for use of its own employees in the vicinity of the Hiwassee projects (Apalachia, Ocoee No. 3, Nottely, and Chatuge) in north Georgia, east Tennessee, and western North Carolina. Demountable dormitories, housing from 20 to 64 men each, have also been built for use at the Hiwassee projects and at Fort Loudoun Dam in east Tennessee.

Private contractors, using TVA designs, have constructed demountable houses for wartime industrial employees at several other points in the Valley.

UNIONS CONSULTED

Union representatives were informed in advance by TVA management concerning the skills involved in the TVA's construction of these demountable houses. They are divided between shopwork on the

production line at Muscle Shoals and fieldwork involving transportation and establishment of the houses on the permanent foundations.

Shopwork skills include:

Carpentry—Complete fabrication of floors, walls, ceilings, and roof (excluding flashing at joints between sections or possibly shingling of roof). Shop fabrication employs power tools for cutting and shaping material, for boring holes, driving screws, bolting, and whatever work may be expedited. It may involve glueing sheets of insulation board to framing.

Carpentry—Plate and girders spanning foundation posts. Sections must be fastened together with bolts, and battens and flashing applied to joints. Wiring connections between sections must be made by plugging in lock plugs to houses installed at shop. Plumbing must be connected between cells, and from house to outside services.

Painting—Complete finishing of interior and exterior surfaces. Employ spraying apparatus, floor polishers, and other mechanical aids where feasible.

Electrical—All wiring and fixtures installed in shop, with lock plugs of approved design provided to connect sections at the site.

Plumbing—All plumbing and fixtures installed in shop (with possible exception of bathtub). Where plumbing is split between two sections, it will be roughed in for connection at site.

Roofing—Except for flashing at joints, built up or metal roofing will be applied in shop. Asphalt shingles may be applied at site.

Fieldwork includes:

Transportation—A truck and trailer, probably of maximum legal dimensions, but light in weight.

Unloading—Sections must be hoisted or rolled from truck into place onto previously prepared foundations.

Masonry—Cinder block or concrete piers with transite skirt bolted in place.

The average cost of all houses in the project—100 conventionally built houses



—Courtesy of TVA

The demountable house completely assembled and ready for occupancy.



—Courtesy of TVA

Demountable houses in Murphy, N. C.



Unloading one section of a demountable house.

—Courtesy of TVA

and 150 demountable houses—will be less than \$2,850. It is believed that the average cost of the demountable houses will be less—certainly no greater—than the cost of similar-sized conventional houses in the project. It should be remembered, however, that the purpose of building houses of demountable construction is to provide a house that can be removed to another location if the need arises. Thus, while there may prove to be an economy in this system of prefabrication, the economics of demountability versus conventional construction must be analyzed in terms of re-use as well as in terms of original cost alone.

In appearance, durability, and habitability, the TVA type of demountable house is no different from a conventional house. The radical departure is in method of construction. TVA demountable houses are built on assembly lines in a central plant. The houses consist of a series of uniform-sized portable sections—virtually “slices”—which are carried by truck trailer from the assembly line to permanent foundations in the surrounding area.

The advantage of demountable construction applied to defense housing is twofold.

The house is mobile. If the need for housing in a war industry community diminishes after the current emergency, the demountable house need not be razed for salvage nor let stand vacant to slowly deteriorate. Easily and economically it can be disassembled and removed to a new location, either to meet a new housing or to replace existing substandard housing.

DESIGNED FOR DURABILITY

The house is permanent. Unlike some types of emergency housing, the TVA demountable house is not a temporary structure designed to last only a few years. Although mobile, it is as durable as a conventionally built house of similar size and cost. Should the need for hous-

ing continue indefinitely, the house may be left on its original site to become a fixed asset of the community.

Three sizes of demountable houses are being built by TVA. The Type B house is a two-bedroom dwelling and consists of four portable sections. Type C has three bedrooms and is made up of five sections. Type D is a one-bedroom house of three sections. Inasmuch as the significant construction features of all three types are alike, only Type B will be described here. Floor plans and elevations of the other two houses, as well as of Type B, are included among the illustrations following the text.

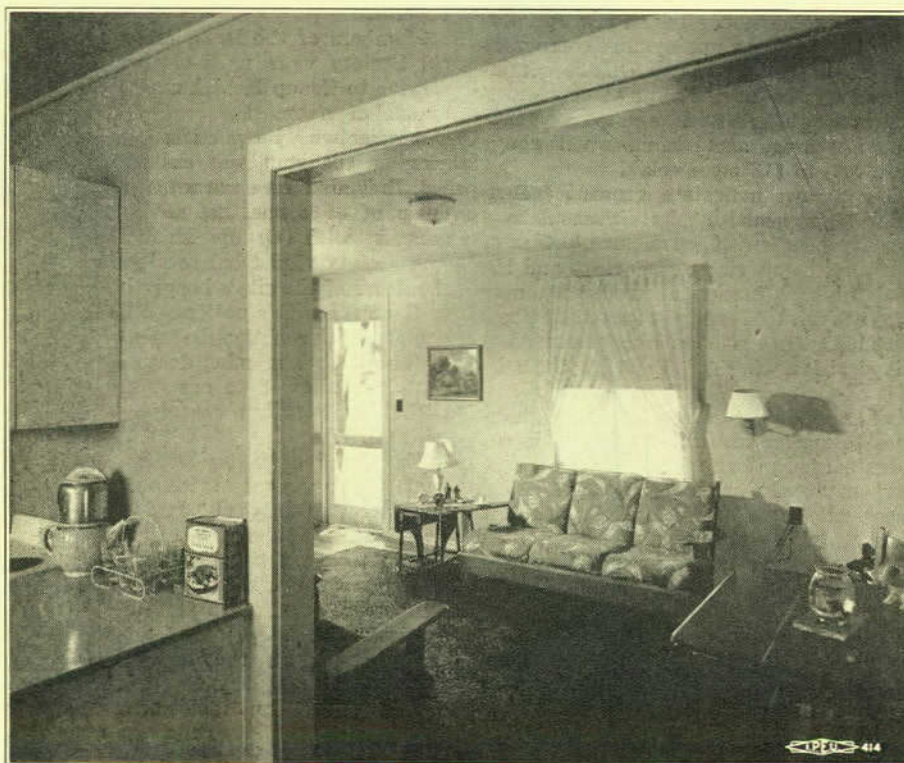
Each section of a TVA demountable house is 22 feet long and 7½ feet wide. Thus the type B, being made up of four sections, is a 22- by 30-foot rectangle. The floor plan allows for a living room, 15 by 12½; one bedroom, 15 by 9½; another bedroom, 10 by 10½; kitchen, 10 by 9½; bathroom; storage room; four closets. Room sizes and all other specifications meet the standards prescribed by the Defense Housing Coordinator.

To build demountable houses by mass production methods, the Authority erected four out-door assembly lines at a TVA plant near Sheffield, one of the cities of the Muscle Shoals area. Each assembly line can accommodate from six to eight houses at one time, depending on the size of house under construction. An average of three houses per day are completed. No unusual skills or materials are required in the construction of demountable houses. They are built by building trades craftsmen—principally carpenters, plumbers, electricians, and painters—working in their appropriate jurisdictions at prevailing wage rates. Centralized construction does, however, permit efficient supervision, the use of power-driven tools and machines, and the application of assembly-line methods to the various phases of construction and fabrication, with resulting economies that would be difficult to achieve in the field.

FOUNDATION CONSTRUCTION

While the house has been taking shape on the assembly line, its foundation has been made ready. The foundation of the TVA demountable house consists of two rows of cinder-block piers, spaced so that there will be two piers under each end of the house and under each section

(Continued on page 421)



Interior of one of the defense homes.

—Courtesy of TVA

MEDICAL CARE *Via*

Insurance Takes Stage

THE old proverb says that straws in the wind show the direction the wind is blowing. Here are straws in the wind significant to the American worker:

Dr. Frank H. Lahey, president of the American Medical Association, warns that medical care to civilians may have to be rationed because of the pressing demands of the armed services for doctors.

A poll published in the July issue of the business magazine, *Fortune*, reveals that 74.3 per cent of the group interrogated believes that after the war the federal government should collect enough taxes to provide medical care for everyone who needs it.

Statistics show that 400,000,000 man-days were lost last year of wage-earners' time which could have gone into production, by reason of accidents on the job and illness. According to Paul V. McNutt, head of the Manpower Commission, at least 20 per cent of this lost time could be saved by safety work and preventive medicine.

CASH BENEFITS FOR ILLNESS

The state of Rhode Island recently passed the first enabling legislation to pay cash benefits to workers for earnings lost through illness. Although such a program is a part of the national Social Security Act, the states hitherto have not passed legislation which would put it into operation. The Rhode Island law operates similarly to the unemployment compensation law of the state and will be administered by the unemployment compensation board. There will be a tax of 1 per cent on earnings and benefits will range from \$7.50 to \$18 per week.

These straws indicate a growing feeling that the health of its citizens is a rightful concern of government. Out of the war, the shortage of doctors and the need for high industrial production may come cooperative group prepayment plans and also government sickness benefits.

A decision June 15, 1942, by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals confirmed the legality of organized cooperatives to render medical service. This decision served notice on the powerful doctors' monopoly, the American Medical Association, and on its local branch, the District of Columbia Medical Society, that the people have the right to buy medical service in another way, if they prefer, than by the fee system of the AMA. Both the AMA and the D. C. Medical Society were found guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

In 1937 the Group Health Association (GHA) was started in Washington as a non-profit cooperative to provide medical care to employees of the federal government and their families in the city. Sub-

Rhode Island passes first enabling Act to pay cash benefit to workers. Situation reviewed

scribers pay an admittance fee and a regular monthly payment, which entitles them to almost unlimited medical care. The plan is administered by laymen. Doctors are employees, hired after a careful analysis of their qualifications. They receive salaries instead of fees.

NEWCOMER NOT WELCOME

The laymen in charge of Group Health went to the District of Columbia Medical Society and asked for cooperation. At various times they expected they would need (and pay for) the advice of specialists outside their regular staff; they naturally expected to use (and pay for) the hospital facilities of the city. The Medical Society debated its course of action and after considerable discussion the course was set—to hinder, and fight against the successful operation of Group Health. This was carried out both by court action and by a crippling boycott.

Members of the D. C. Medical Society were notified that service to Group Health meant expulsion from the society. One member who persisted in staying on the staff was expelled. They also were warned, on pain of discipline, not to consult with Group Health. The society also tried to close the doors of the city's hospitals to Group Health's patients and doctors, with a notice that none of the society's member doctors would be allowed to associate with hospitals that associated with GHA.

The decision in the Medical Society's case against GHA is important. District Judge Bailey affirmed the right of the people to band together in a consumers' cooperative to make a collective purchase of medical services.

In answer to the boycott campaign the federal government brought an indictment against the society and its parent, the AMA, charging violation of Section 3 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. After a

trial lasting two months in 1941, the jury found both groups guilty of acting as trusts in restraint of trade, and levied fines upon them. The decision of the Court of Appeals upheld this decision.

Written by Justice Justin Miller, it contained this declaration:

"Profound changes in social and economic conditions have forced members of all professional groups to make adjustments. . . . The better-educated laity of today questions the adequacy of present-day medicine. Their challenge finds support from substantial portions of the medical profession itself."

There are indications that the society's confidence has been shaken. It is trying to work out some kind of a group service plan. In the meantime it recommends its Group Hospitalization, a cooperative prepayment plan which will pay hospital charges for its subscribers for a limited length of time. The subscribers are muttering, however, because the shortage of hospital beds sometimes makes it impossible to gain admittance, and also because Doctors Hospital, newest and most mod-

(Continued on page 423)



Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of Art

"PORTRAIT OF A SURGEON"

By Alvin Poole

The doctor should serve all humanity, not only those who can afford it.

THE peace, when it comes, will be built on democratic principles. But democratic principles cannot be implemented over night; therefore, the International Labour Conference, a product of the First World War, with a quarter of a century of experience, is destined to play a role in the making of the great peace after the second World War.

April saw a meeting in London attended by American delegates of the emergency committee of the International Labour Office. One of the delegates was Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour of Great Britain. Robert J. Watt represented workers of the United States. Against a background of battle, these labor leaders, with employers represented, and government represented, sat down and discussed the kind of world that will need to be built if the peace is to be truly a democratic one. Other American delegates besides Mr. Watt were Henry Harriman, representing the employers, and Carter Goodrich, representing the government.

One of the suggestions discussed but which was not formally adopted was the question of suggesting to respective governments that they send delegates from the ILO to the peace conference.

Mr. Bevin struck the keynote of the Emergency Committee meeting when he said, "The less you discuss things as countries and the more you can face them as problems affecting all countries, the more likely are you to find a correct solution."

VISION OF UNITY

Mr. Bevin went on to say, "We desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security."

Mr. Goodrich discussed the question of the place of public works on an international scale:

"Public works policy started as an anti-depression policy, an anti-unemployment policy, and obviously that remains one of its great and essential purposes. But . . . there are other purposes also which are very much in our minds . . . particularly the development of the resources of hitherto undeveloped regions or of regions in which economic life needs to be rebuilt after the devastation of war. That is very much the purpose people have in mind in considering this question at the present time, and it is certainly central to the purpose of the ILO as expressed in its initial charter and in the New York resolution. That development may well be, as the acting director has suggested, not merely physical development but also the development of the social services and the social provisions of countries in which it has been difficult to find enough means for such purposes. In that connection there is interest in the idea which was put forward to the New York Conference (October-November, 1941) by a member of the government of Chile when he spoke of the value of social loans—that is, of loans between nations which were in-

ILO Will Play Part in Peace Making

Democratic international congress has confidence of labor, employers and government

tended for the development of social resources, such as social insurance, housing, and education, in the borrowing country. That is a principle which has at last begun to be put into practice in some of the financial relationships among the nations of the western hemisphere."

FOR POST-WAR PLANNING

Mr. Watt made a suggestion that a national committee be set up in the United States for the study of post-war problems advisory to the ILO. He suggested that the presidents of the two great employer federations, the National Association of Manufacturers and United States Chamber of Commerce; the presidents of the two great workers' associations, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and a group of impartial outstanding citizens, representing public life in this country, make up this committee.

One of the clearest and the most positive decisions of the New York Conference was to request the governing body to ask that the International Labour Organisation be represented in any peace or reconstruction conference following the war.

This decision of the conference was clearly motivated by its conviction that the International Labour Organisation would have a positive contribution to make in connection with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction,

and the conference no doubt thought that that contribution would have a double value in that, firstly, the organisation might be expected, out of its experience, to make useful proposals on the problems of reconstruction, and, secondly, the association of the organisation with the work of a reconstruction conference would enable that conference to secure the understanding and support of the great bodies of organized workers and employers for the measures which it might take.

ASK VOICE AT PEACE TABLE

If this proposal, which was so definitely formulated by the New York Conference, is to produce its most useful effect, it is clear that the representatives of the organisation must, in order to "give authoritative expression to the social objectives" confided to the International Labour Organisation, be in a position to make proposals concerning the economic measures necessary to enable those social objectives to be fulfilled or, for the same purpose, to suggest modifications in the way either of amendments or additions to economic proposals which the reconstruction conference may have under consideration.

The significance of the decisions of the New York Conference, viewed as a whole, is not, therefore, to be found merely in the suggestion that the International Labour Organisation should be represented in any peace or reconstruction conference, but rather in the suggestion that its representatives should be able to appear equipped with the results of studies made by the office which would enable them to fulfill in the most effective way possible the task which is assigned to them.



ILO temporary headquarters, Montreal, Canada

Mother Bear Breaks in On Idyllic FOREST SCENE

By F. SHAPLAND

(Continuing Chronicles of Work World)

F. Shapland, or "Shappie," as he is known to his friends, which include thousands of readers of this JOURNAL, is a veteran Canadian I. B. E. W. member. He is now on our pension rolls. For years he has entertained JOURNAL readers with installments of "Casey's Chronicles of the Work World," a narrative drawn from his own varied, adventurous experiences, which has had wide acceptance in Canada, his native land.

Wall all de tam she go lak dat, was busy every day,
Don't get moche chance for foolishness, don't get no chance for play;
Dere's plantee danger all aroun', an' w'en we're comin' back
We got look out for run heem safe, dem sapre Catarack.

—Drummond.

WID our burnin' thirst somewhat satisfied, an' a rest, followin' our arduous climb up the steep cleft in the canyon walls, Father Brabonne an' me was quite ready to start out again, so we wasn't s'prised whin Jules said, "Fader! If you an' de Ireesh, w'at is wit' you is not too mooche for tire, mebbe we is bes' mak' for start."

"We wud have started afore, Jules," said I, "but we didn't want to wake ye up. Lead on an' we'll be right on yer heels."

"I is watch out for dat, Meester Casee. If you is not kip up wit' me I is tak' nodder nap!"

Jules shouldered the canoe, Father Brabonne followed with his light pack an' the paddles, while I come last wid the big pack.

Afther anither drink at the spring we continued on down the trail at peace wid the world in general. Suddenly Jules yelled—pitched the canoe on to the top av the thick bushes which lined our path, an' made a beeline fer the nearest tree, as a big black bear come chargin' straight towards us. Father Brabonne an' I didn't stop to question the motives of that bear, but slipped our packs, an', like wan man, the representatives of Quebec, the Church, an' the Emerald Isle begun frenziedly climbin' the nearest trees in a style that made up in speed what it lacked in elegance. Jules had barely scrambled up out of reach on his tree whin the bear struck it wid a thud that almost shook him loose—rose up on his hind legs, made a vicious swipe that jus' missed his danglin' feet, thin as evidence av his kindly intentions, made a downward sweep down the tree wid his huge fore paw that tore

Journey down placid sylvan streams produces drama

off a long strip av bark. Lucky fer us the trees was too slim for bruin to climb.

MAROONED IN TREETOP

Seein' that Jules was out av reach, the bear turned its attentions to Father Brabonne an' me. But the Church an' the Irish had made good use av their time an' were well above anny immediate danger.

"Bah gar!" shouted Jules, "dose bear, she 'ave cubs, dat is w'at is mak' her so angree wit' us."

"Why don't ye talk her out av it, bein' as ye claim to be friends wid all bears?"

"Non! Non! Meester Casee! Dose bear wit' cubs, she is—w'at you call heem—on de outside of de law. If I had mah rifle wit' me I would soon feex heem plantee, bah gar!"

"I don't s'pose ye cud say much to her annyway, bein' she's a lady, which gives her the right to have the last word."

In the meantime that big, mad heap av black fur started in what promised to be a tireless patrol. The laste move be anny av us caused her to stop an' look up at us in a way wasn't encouragin' fer an early peace settlement.

"It looks as if this might be a grand opportunity for us to spend some time in quiet meditation," said Father Brabonne, wid a chuckle. "We may be prisoners for the rest of the day!"

But help was nearer than we dreamed. I noticed a stealthy movement in the near-by bushes. Slight as the noise was, the bear caught it an' stopped in her restless pacin' an' looked straight in that direction.

A wicked-lookin' rifle barrel slowly appeared. CRACK! Wid a coughin' grunt the bear toppled over—struggled to her feet—plunged ahead a few feet! This time there was no further movement. The bushes parted an' an Indian stepped into view.

MEET FRIENDLY REDSKIN

At the sight av him Jules gave a joyful whoop an' started to come down, but the Indian checked him wid a movement av his hand, an' said, "Wait!" His rifle was an old muzzle-loader, an' he took no chances av the bear not bein' dead, but reloaded again. He approached the bear warily an' poked it wid the muzzle av his gun. There was no move—the bear had passed on to the happy huntin' grounds.

We come down from our trees in a much more leisurely manner than we wint up. Father Brabonne strode over to the Indian, thrust out his hand an' said, "You certainly came around at an opportune time, Peter, and saved us from being treed longer than we cared to think about."

Pete, a rangy-built Indian, clad in buckskins that had evidently seen much service, shook Father Brabonne's hand an' said, "How!"

Pointin' to Jules, he said, "Wan tam, Jules shoot bear—save Pete."

Jules shook hands wid him an' said, "You is more den square wit' me dis tam, Pete! You is save t'ree feller, w'ile I is save only wan!"

Pete shook hands wid me an' said, "Good man!"

He wanted us to go wid him to his hunter's camp about a mile away, but Jules explained that we were on the way up the river to his father's farm an' were late now.

As we left, Pete said to Father Brabonne, "Mah brudder, he home in village; he sick! You come see him, mebbe week?"

"I'll be there by that time, Peter."

The trail, about a mile down to the river, was an aisy grade.

We had to climb over, or walk aroun' a few dead trees across the path, but fer the most part the heavy growth av green timber, more sheltered on this side av the hill, showed very little the effects of

(Continued on page 425)



BIG GAME

IN ORDER to assist in the activities of civilian defense, Local Union No. 98 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has set up a program which they feel will be of benefit to Philadelphia and vicinity. They have registered over 500 highly-skilled electrical workers who have indicated their willingness to serve, in the event of disaster, in restoring electrical service to buildings vital to the welfare of citizens, in keeping industry moving, in short—in doing any electrical work assigned by the proper authorities.

For many months the demand for electrical workers in this section of the country has exceeded the supply of Local 98 members available, and in many cases, after the supply of workers from the I. B. E. W. was exhausted, non-members have been put to work, on temporary work cards, to help with the enormous projects which have demanded additional labor.

LOCAL BUYS TRUCK

The fees thus received have so far been used for philanthropic purposes, and many substantial contributions to organized charities have already been made. A portion of this fund is now being used for the purchase of a motor truck, of two and one-half ton capacity, with a service body arranged to carry tools, equipment and materials necessary for emergency purposes.

This motor truck is housed in a garage at the rear of the I. B. E. W. building, 1807 Spring Garden Street, and a specified number of men will be instructed in its proper operation and maintenance. Members of the Local 98 will act as "sector captains" and will report to the district commander (who has been appointed by the Philadelphia Defense Council), who, in turn, will advise the sector captain the number of electrical workers needed.

This work will then be taken over by Local 98, which will furnish its own supervision. The electrical worker will stand by at his home awaiting the call from the sector captain, and workers will be chosen in relation to their proximity to the affected area (those nearest the scene of disaster, of course, being called first).

CONTRACTORS GIVE EQUIPMENT

The Electrical Constructors of Philadelphia, comprising a large group of qualified electrical contractors, are contributing their support to the project by fully equipping the motor truck with tools and equipment, such as ladders, bars, shovels, picks, rubber gloves and blankets, reel jacks, extension cords, ropes, electrical workers' tools, flood lights and numerous other items, as well as by registering their own personnel to be used when and where they may be needed, together with approximately 25 additional trucks with tools and equipment for auxiliary use in order to insure continuous service.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS *Form* *Civilian Defense Unit*

Philadelphia has
squad of 500, has purchased
emergency trucks, and is ready
to meet all crises

Electrical jobbers and manufacturers are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to give every possible assistance, making available their entire stocks of whatever materials may be needed for the protection of life and property.

The utility companies have been advised of the local's plan, and they are assured of its full cooperation with their well trained crews.

Like true "Minute Men," the union members await the signal: **THEY ARE PREPARED!**

The following letter was sent to the members of Local 98:

To Our Members:

We have watched with interest the intent to form organizations for civilian defense by many groups, but in each instance they have considered numbers instead of classification of competent men to be subject to call for emergencies that may occur from air raids or other forms of attack from enemies of our country.

The electrical industry of this area has formed a group to set up a program

that would cope with any electrical emergency which may arise, and your officers feel that we, as an outstanding supply of highly skilled electrical workers, should offer our services to the public, provided the services and assignments of our people be supervised within our own organization.

UNION TO BE HEADQUARTERS

Therefore, it is our thought that your president set up a committee to cooperate with the other people of the industry, our local union to be the headquarters or central point for electrical workers, and those of our members who will offer their services be assigned to the emergencies which may arise in their community through this central point.

Let us hope that an emergency of this kind may never arrive to destroy or harm our families, but let us show to the public that we can and will render our services for the best interests of the country in our endeavors to safeguard life and property. Please fill in the enclosed return card and you will be notified of further developments. Let us have 100 per cent cooperation.

With all good wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

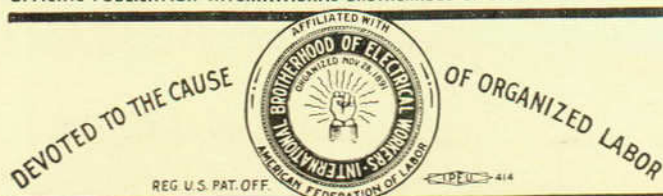
WILLIAM D. WALKER,
Business Manager.



Philadelphia truck, part of Civilian Defense, manned by electrical workers.

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Planning Significant it is that the phrase "national economic planning," which a few years ago was in ill-repute, has become quite respectable and is being used widely now by speakers in all walks of life. The precise way in which totalitarian countries have undertaken to use human knowledge in statecraft and in operation of the national economy has awakened Americans to the possibilities of elevating human life by an application of science to living.

But like many new phrases, national economic planning may mean many things to all people and may be a grab-bag term for the objectives of every group that wishes to carve a new niche for itself in the national scene. National economic planning certainly to the industrialist means one thing, and to labor, another. It is likely that national economic planning may mean largely different things to the young economists who view the program with satisfaction.

In the main, the planners appear to have developed two schools of thought. These might be rudely classified as the school of loose planning and the school of tight planning. The school of loose planners certainly belongs more nearly to the democratic system than the tight planners. The tight planners wish to blueprint a whole system in advance and fit the economy and the citizens into that picture. The loose planners would develop a general plan more nearly in terms of customs, precedents, and traditions of the people. In short, the loose planners would follow the democratic principle of fitting the plan to the life of the people rather than the people to the design of the plan.

However, the great goal of planning the elevation of human life, principally by establishing an economy in which there would be full employment, is the goal to which labor has given and can give its utmost energies and enthusiasm.

Cooperators Probably the most important person in the world today is the man who can cooperate with others. This is a talent depending on human sympathy, understanding and self-effacement. Especially in a democracy is the cooperator needed. He has the ability to get human beings to live and work together. He is priceless. Yet democracy with its freedom and tolerance gives the opportunity for the

other type of man—the go-getter, the martinet, and the dictator—to rise and shine. The dictator type is showy, is a good advertiser and often wins acclaim by artificial means that the cooperator never uses. The reward in this world's goods is also often high. Until the cooperator is truly appreciated, it is not likely that many young persons will want to assume this role.

China China is an ally of the United States. How much does the average American citizen know about China? Does this great and truly noble country appear to him merely to be a great spot on the map of Asia, and does it appear to be a nation of heathen Chinese with little wisdom, wealth or accomplishment to its credit? Every American should be doubly interested in the China of today. As a matter of fact the Chinese revolution was carried on by Americanized Chinese, steeped in the tradition of American life, Christians, and school products of our great republic.

Charlie Soong came to America as a young Chinese to clerk in his uncle's store in Boston. He wanted an education like most American boys and ran away from his uncle's store and was taken into a family in the South. He acquired a college education, went back to China and had a successful business and public career.

Charlie Soong had sons and daughters. His three daughters are probably the most famous women in the world. Eling became the wife of the Pierpont Morgan of China, Dr. H. H. Kung. Chingling became the wife of the revolutionary leader of China, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. Mayling became wife of the present generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek. These three daughters have left a marked impression on China and the world. T. V. Soong, Charlie's son, became the financial genius of the Chinese republic.

The Soong family, with their attachments, are now directing the destinies of the great Chinese republic. They are carrying the American tradition of democracy to China. They deserve all the support that Americans can give.

Labor Board Case It is a serious charge that the State Association of Electrical Workers for

Alabama has brought against the National Labor Relations Board. This association declares that the labor board has by indirection favored the industrial union in the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to the extent that the 500 members of the electrical workers' unit in the electrical department will be forced to be represented by the steel laborers who have no understanding of the electrical workers' problems.

The electrical workers' unit, numbering more than 85 per cent of the members of the electrical department, asked the board to certify it as the bargaining unit. This request was ignored, although it has been a policy of the board from the beginning to permit such representation as a part of the board's policy.

The board is now permitting the industrial union to hold an election and instructing the electrical workers to permit themselves to be represented by the industrial union. This the craft workers refuse to do, and trouble looms. The National Labor Relations Board could well re-examine some of its own precedents and avoid this trouble.

Labor's Victory Labor's fight to control its own destiny in traditional terms seems to have been won during the last crucial three months. We refer to the preservation of the principle of collective bargaining in respect to wages. The conflict arose between those in the government who honestly wish to avoid inflation, who took the position erroneously, we think, that increased wages were the principal source of inflationary poison. It would have been possible to lose the principle of collective bargaining if the power to freeze wages had been given the OPA Administrator. Since adjustment of wages is one of the principal functions of the labor union, labor could easily have been liquidated through the granting of this power to a government agency. As a matter of fact, labor has been liquidated in Canada but not in Great Britain by this very device.

The decision of the War Labor Board in granting increased wages to workers in "Little Steel" and the strong position taken by William Green and Philip Murray before the President appear to have headed off what was an unnecessary program of labor regimentation.

Conflict In Britain A dramatic scene occurred in the British House of Commons. Though Ernest Bevin, labor leader and Minister of Labour, took the part of the government and pressed the government's plan for social security, the largest opposition vote against the government, with many a labor member voting against the government, occurred. It was because the issue was social security, that is, the pension system of Great Britain.

British labor takes very seriously its social security program. It has guarded it well throughout the war era and it has made gains in benefits during the last crucial years. The government came forward with a program granting a slight increase in pension benefits, and labor did not think this was enough. The government was forced to make a direct promise to labor members of the House of Commons that it would re-open the question in the near future. This was done in order to avoid more unpleasantness.

Freedom of the Press Marshall Field's PM has its shortcomings as a newspaper but it has done two things with which no one can find any fault: It has fought with zeal and purpose for the United States in its war effort, and it has fought to give labor expression and justice.

Its editor, Ralph Ingersoll, is 41 years old, unmar-

ried. Ingersoll was drafted by the New York local draft board. He protested this draft on the grounds that it was an act of discrimination against not himself but his paper, because of its outspoken policies. Much controversy arose over this case but Ingersoll solved it by enlisting. However, the paper is crippled by his absence.

The point is that there are scores of unmarried newspaper men in the 40's throughout the United States on conservative papers who have not been drafted.

This is what is known in America as freedom of the press.

Soldiers and Labor A private writes to the JOURNAL:

"Have been given some extra time to read and argue while down here. The men in the Service (and I have been to four camps already) are for organized labor definitely, notwithstanding the lies that are told in the daily press. These boys know and feel keenly that they must have something to come back to—after fighting and even dying for freedom. They know that organized labor is acting as a vanguard in their interests—to create and continue conditions that would otherwise mean serfdom upon their return—were it not for the valiant fight on the 'home front.' History is repeating itself, as it has done for thousands of years. The modern difference is this: men fight now for a decent existence and not for glory alone, which they know leads but to the grave. Personal observations, since being in the Army, can give a person a different and conclusive outlook on matters that are the important things. A wealth of material for a Labor Day talk can be gleaned here."

Shortages American labor has heard a great deal about shortages during the last year. Shortages of labor have been predicted and at times realized, and now there are shortages of rubber, gasoline and meat. Labor will do well to distinguish between theoretical shortages and actual shortages.

It is likely that the only real actual shortage among the many predicted is the shortage of rubber. There is certainly no actual shortage of labor as yet, and due to widespread mechanization there may be no real labor shortage.

Examine for a moment the so-called shortage of meat developed in the East. There certainly is no real shortage. There is plenty of livestock on the farms. There is plenty of meat in storehouses and yet meat cannot be moved simply because there is a mal-adjustment in price control. Price-fixing for meat was placed in the hands of retail butchers, but the price control did not extend back into wholesalers and into producers. Producers raised their price of raw meat; wholesalers were forced to pay the raise and wholesalers raised their price so high that retailers could not sell at a profit with the fixed price made by the OPA. The result was the theoretical shortage bruited about in the newspapers.



Woman's Work

—TPEU— 414



THE HOME FRONT JOINS THE SCRAP DRIVE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

IS it possible to change the habits of a nation of people in a few months?

Yes, I believe it is, if the people themselves have a goal so vital that they themselves want the changeover accomplished without delay. We have been a nation in which mass production, technological change, and money to spend created stupendous waste. "Cheaper to buy new than to have it repaired" was the watchword, so into the trash can and onto the junk heap it went.

Now, you know, that situation is changed. We have switched so much of the production that formerly went into goods for civilians, into production for war, that it's now "Have it repaired or do without" especially if the article is made of metal, rubber or silk.

We are also told that "A crisis exists in our war production which can be solved only by the patriotic cooperation of the American people." This is part of a statement by D. M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, which appeared in many newspapers and magazines last month. You probably read it. He called on the people of the United States to supply steel scrap, other metals, rubber, rags, waste fats and other materials out of the abundance we have been throwing away in order that the rapidly expanding war production will not be hampered by shortages of these materials.

This nation-wide junk drive will not be a one-day campaign, or a two-week drive. It will continue for "the duration" most likely. It is a job to be done by every individual in his or her spare time. Salvage committees are being set up, and organizations to collect scrap, but in the last analysis, success depends on the individual being willing to go through the attic, garage and basement, picking out and sorting what may be discarded, and then getting it on its way to further usefulness.

Union men working in industries, on the railroads, and for the utilities are taking the lead to point out opportunities for salvage which they see in their daily work. And we know that union women, many of whom are now doing double duty in industry and in their homes, will go at the task with burning zeal. Even the children can and should have a part in this job.

The scrap collected in this drive should be handled through the local junkmen, because they have the facilities to get it sorted, prepared and shipped directly where it is needed. But with the tire and gas situation what it is, the junkman

can't afford to send a truck out after a basketful of miscellaneous scrap. You must make the effort to get it to him. He will pay for it at the established price list. Waste fats, of course you know, should be taken to your meat dealer when you go in to do your marketing.

The collection of metals, rags and rubber from now on should properly be a neighborhood job. Women, particularly those who are not employed, should willingly contribute part of their time to getting the neighborhood scrap collected into a "pool" for hauling.

Possibly someone in the neighborhood will donate the use of a truck to take it down to the junk dealer. Or you may collect a great enough quantity so that the junkman will come after it. The money received might be used for a neighborhood project, such as equipping the air raid warden's office. Or it might be given to the treasury of the civic organization of the community. Or it could be donated to the Red Cross, Army and Navy Relief, or a similar good cause. This should be determined in advance by those who are going to work in the collection campaign.

Some charitable organizations, such as the Salvation Army, already maintain a pickup service for salvage. They would very much appreciate having scrap turned over to them, the proceeds to be used for their work, and could send trucks to pick it up. So if there is not any other means for getting the scrap hauled away, donating your effort to one of these organizations will aid a worthy cause and also serve the real purpose, which is to get the materials to the war industries that need them.

Every state has its state salvage committee working directly under the governor. It is composed of volunteer, unpaid workers. Under the state committees will be county and local committees. You should get in touch with your state committee to determine whether county and local committees have been organized. If there is a local committee you can volunteer directly to work in it. If you do not know how to reach the state salvage committee, your local civilian defense council should be able to supply the information.

Mr. Nelson has appealed for civic organizations, local charities, in fact any group that has the gumption, to start the ball rolling. He said, "We have set up the machinery for this, but it is not perfect. It is a problem that can be licked only by American resourcefulness, American organization ability, American muscle and American will to win." That is why the

suggestions that are made offer many different ways to do the job. It is up to the people in the neighborhood or community or group to decide on the best plan of campaign.

Union people, both men and women, will be strong participants in the junk roundup. Those of them who are working in war industries know at first hand that shortages are no myth. Production is being slowed because of material shortages. Plants and shipyards badly needed cannot be built because of lack of steel. Rubber is a national headache.

Now we are not a bunch of politicians, trying to pass the buck and lay the blame on somebody else. Certainly mistakes have been made, but this is no time to be pawing the air and hollering. It's time to buckle down, put what you have to the best use. We've all been in emergencies where resourcefulness, the ability to "make do" with what we could find, saved the day. What we want is to win the war.

Six million tons of iron and steel scrap are needed from American homes and farms. This is in addition to all the scrap now being collected from factories, arsenals and shipyards, from the automobile graveyards, abandoned railroad tracks and bridges. Copper, brass, zinc and tin are also needed in tremendous quantities. You have contributed to the national scrap rubber drive, I am sure, but every little bit more that you can find and turn in will help to "keep 'em rolling."

The lowly burlap sack and the sturdy manila rope are now reserved for the use of the armed forces or dispensed strictly according to the orders of the War Production Board. Our sources of these imports were lost in the Pacific. Both the rope and burlap are desirable items for salvage collection.

Silks can be reclaimed. The junkman will pay a good price per pound for discarded silks. Woolens also can be reclaimed, mixed with new wool and other fibers to be woven into cloth, therefore discarded wool clothing may well be included in the salvage drive. Cotton, rayon and linen rags, while not usually reclaimed, are needed in great quantities as "waste" to wipe machinery.

Don't load up the tin cans, however, unless especially asked to do so. It takes a special process to separate the tin from the other metal of the cans, and if the machinery is not available to do it locally, the collection of cans is not wanted.

(Continued on page 432)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Editor:

It is with great pleasure that we announce the organization of a women's auxiliary to Local Union No. 116.

At our first meeting, held July 7, 1942, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Bob Mozier, president; Mrs. E. L. Kenderdine, vice president; Mrs. Earl Burks, treasurer, and Mrs. Popkens, secretary.

To the ladies who may not know as yet of our activities, we extend a cordial invitation to join us.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the executive board for their cooperation.

MRS. ROBERT L. KENDERDINE,
1625 S. Henderson. Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Our women's auxiliary, Local No. 465,
Is sure wide awake and very much alive.
We meet twice a month at Utility Hall,
Discuss unionism, but that is not all,

We put on swell parties and many a feed,
And use most of our proceeds for those who're
in need.

We have picnics in summer, card parties in
fall,
And at all these gatherings, there is fun for
all.

Now and then things crop up which anger
one or two,
But we thrash it all out ere the meeting is
through,
And if anyone leaves with a chip on her
shoulder,
She's usually over it before she's much older.

We've planned many things in the future to
do,
And expect lots of new members before we
are through.
And by contacting our Brothers of 465,
We know we will initiate some of their wives.
We originally met in June, '35,
And expect to keep meeting the rest of our
lives.

We buy all our husband's shirts and pants
and lay them on the table,
And oh how happy they all are when they
see the union label.
And they know that at our meetings we really
learn to try
To see that all goods are union made before
we buy.

Mrs. Mary Peckham is our new president.
She is very, very competent, for her this job
was meant.
Our vice president is Sadie Peck and she's
very faithful, too,
She comes to all the meetings even though
she is quite new.
Our black-eyed Agnes Evans is the next in
line,
She's our charming secretary, and does her
work real fine.
We also have a treasurer, Lillian Doyle by
name,
She's just chuck full of stories which have
brought her heaps of fame.
It's up to Lillie Gotham to carry in the flag,
She's really very tiny but she never lets it
drag.

The guard is Leslie Elliott, who is a regular
imp,
She loves to eat and cut up and is really
just a simp.

Then there's Jessie Hyder, our leader in fact,
She started the auxiliary and she keeps us
all intact.

And the rest of the members are all very fine,
And I'm very proud to say that they are
friends of mine.

Sometimes at a meeting we put on a show,
And really it's funny what some of us know.

So I've written these verses which would ne'er
pass a test,
But they're my contribution along with the
rest.

LESLIE ELLIOTT.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

The Women's Auxiliary of Local 512, of
Grand Falls, has concluded another year of

(Continued on page 422)



Courtesy National Association Service.

VICTORY GARDEN DINNER

By SALLY LUNN

This is the time of year to "eat hearty" of the delicious fresh vegetables present in abundance, whether you get them at the grocer's or from your own victory garden.

While you might not think a "boiled dinner" such a good hot day choice, it is a time-saver for the housewife in the long run, because it requires no watching during cooking, saves dishwashing, and you can plan to have cold meat for slicing the next day.

Corned beef is the traditional boiled dinner meat, both for Irishmen and New Englanders. Other cuts that are equally tasty cooked this way, however, are ham, smoked shoulder, corned tongue, or fresh beef pot roast.

You have a wide choice in vegetables that may be used, also. Carrots, cabbage and potatoes head the list, of course, but whole onions, turnips, rutabagas, brussels sprouts and string beans might well adorn the tempting platter.

If corned beef is used, select a good cut of three to four pounds. Wash the meat. Put on to cook in cold water, bring to the boiling point to take out

excess salt, then drain. Cover the meat with water again and let it simmer until tender—from three to four hours. A dutch oven or similar heavy covered kettle will keep the meat at simmering point over a very low heat.

If possible, let the meat cool for an hour or more in the broth, then remove it. Meat cooked in water is juicier if cooled in the broth. If liquid is too salty, pour off part of it and add enough fresh water to have at least three pints of well-flavored broth. To this add whole onions, and if they are large, give them about 20 minutes advance cooking before adding the other vegetables. Next come the turnips, carrots, string beans, and whole new potatoes, pared or scraped. Give these a 10-minute start before you put in the sections of new green cabbage. Cook until all vegetables are tender. Reheat the meat.

Now take your largest platter, place the meat in the center and arrange all the succulent treasures around it. Part of the pot-liquor should be served in your gravy-boat, and the rest saved for soup stock.



Correspondence

— IFEU — 414



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Apprenticeship Standards for the Electrical Construction Industry

We recognize that the electrical trade, with all its component parts, is one of the most technical and highly skilled crafts and this is the intent of the joint apprenticeship committee in developing these standards to aid in the development and training of apprentices in the arts and processes of the trade.

These standards were jointly developed by representatives of the St. Louis Chapter, National Electrical Contractors Association, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-1, A. F. of L., of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity.

Personnel of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee

St. Louis Chapter, N. E. C. A.—Carl I. Schaefer, chairman; Charles P. Bobe, Russell E. Vierheller.

I. B. E. W. Local No. B-1, A. F. of L.—Frank W. Jacobs, secretary; James A. Morrell, August F. Loepker.

Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor—Taylor F. Custer. Public Vocational School—C. L. Wetzel, Hadley Technical High School.

OFFICIAL APPROVALS

I. B. E. W. Local No. B-1, September 19, 1941. St. Louis Chapter N. E. C. A., October 22, 1941.

U. S. Department of Labor, October 24, 1941.

STANDARDS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN BRIEF

1. *Qualifications:* Applicants must be between 16 and 25 years of age and preferably have a high school education or equivalent, exceptions being made for those who have unusual qualifications. Applicants shall submit the following information: 1. Birth certificate. 2. Transcript of school courses and grades. 3. Evidence of physical fitness.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship:* Shall be 8,000 hours, supplemented by a minimum of 576 hours of classroom instruction, and the aggregate time should not exceed five calendar years. Previous experience in the trade may recommend a credit toward the completion of the course.

3. *Probationary Period:* Shall be subject to a tryout or probationary period of 500 hours of employment. During this period either party may cancel the agreement.

4. *Work Schedule:*
Residential—App. 1,500 hours (nine months)
Commercial—App. 4,000 hours (two years)
Industrial—App. 2,000 hours (one year)
Specialized work—App. 1,000 hours (three months)

5. *Related School Instruction:* By an approved school and regularly attended for at least 144 hours per year in subjects related to his trade. The apprentice receives his regular rate of pay while attending school.

6. *Wages* shall be as follows:

First 1,000 hours	\$0.47 per hour
Second 1,000 hours	.55 per hour
Third 1,000 hours	.65 per hour
Fourth 1,000 hours	.75 per hour
Fifth 1,000 hours	.84 per hour
Sixth 1,000 hours	.94 per hour
Seventh 1,000 hours	1.05 per hour
Eighth 1,000 hours	1.15 per hour

7. *Hours of Work for Apprentices:* According to present or subsequent bargaining agreement.

8. *Ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen:* In conformity with present or subsequent bargaining agreement.

9. *Apprenticeship Agreement:* The apprentice and his parent or guardian (when he is a minor) also the employer, shall sign an agreement according to routine form.

10. *Periodic Examination:* Regarding progress in studies, on the job, etc., so as to help the apprentice progress.

11. *Supervisor of Apprentices:* Employer designates a particular person to supervise apprentice, make out record forms according to experience and progress, etc.

12. *Apprentice Record Card:* A master record system for information on progress, etc.

13. *Composition of Joint Apprenticeship Committee:* Appointed by respective organizations, etc.

14. *Administrative Procedure:* Routine meetings, rules and regulations, and establish administrative procedure as required.

15. *Duties:* As required for an organization of its kind.

16. *Continuity of Employment:* To help the apprentice progress in all branches of the industry.

17. *Official Approval:* Before becoming operative the standards must be approved by the contractors, union, and federal committees.

18. *Adjusting Differences:* Routine.

19. *Compliance With These Standards:* The signing of the agreement binds parties concerned to compliance with them.

20. *Amendment to These Standards:* Routine.

21. *Duties and Responsibilities of Consultants:* Routine.

22. *Panel of Candidates for Apprenticeship:* Routine.

23. *Post Graduate Training:* When apprentice becomes a journeyman to suggest short courses in special subjects to keep him abreast of the expanding electrical science, etc.

24. *Relationship of Standards to Bargaining Agreement:* Nothing in these standards shall be interpreted as being contrary to the present or subsequent bargaining agreements.

This complete plan is made up in book form and presented to each apprentice who is starting out in life to join that great army of pioneers in the electrical field, and as it is the desire of all electrical men to help one another progress in the field, give your apprentice all the assistance you can.

The apprentice or helper, as he is commonly called, has been greatly misused in the past. He has been used as a flunky, waterboy and general all round laborer. The men who browbeat these boys would not stand for such

treatment of their own sons in a school room; they would demand that they be taught according to their age and advanced according to their ability.

When I sign my letter "The Lover of 'Light' Work" I do not mean that I want easy work—instead, it means that I will use my brains instead of brawn. It started years ago because I am only five feet five and a half inches tall, weigh about 135 pounds, and do not care to show people how powerfully strong I am, therefore, I am not overly muscular. Leverage is my principle when it comes to heavy duty lifting, moving and the like. Preparation before I proceed on the job and completing the job as we move along makes our job easier in the end.

It has been my pleasure to supervise three helpers to become very good journeymen and they are holding good jobs in St. Louis. The more I can teach the helper the more use he will become to me. He will lessen my load and feel better about the whole situation.

Local No. B-1 invites all local unions in the electrical business to give your apprentices the chance to LEARN the most dynamic, interesting and progressive, well-paid science in the world. I mentioned "pioneer" in this article—it means "to take the lead in." We in the electrical field may be likened to newborn kittens—our eyes are not opened yet, we are groping around in darkness—we are continually "pioneering," and may it always continue.

Your parent Local No. B-1 invites all local unions to think of this educational plan, and with our help, keep the high standard the electrical workers enjoy on this continent.

At a recent meeting in St. Louis, Frank W. Jacobs addressed all members, after taking his oath of office as president of Local No. B-1, as follows:

"Brethren:

"I want to take this opportunity to thank the entire membership of this local for the confidence which has been placed in my ability.

"Throughout my future term of office, I will endeavor to fulfill my duties as delegated to me, and be partial to no one.

"I want it definitely known that I am obligated or pledged by no particular group or person. My only obligation is to Local No. B-1. I am of the firm conviction and belief that these are also the sentiments of the entire group of officers who were elected for the ensuing term.

"There is no group in this country that stands to lose as much as does organized labor if inter-union dissension exists in the labor movement. I am of the firm belief that the labor movement is a religious and fraternal organization unto itself, and that every man or woman who carries a union card should be a firm believer in that religion—which is unionism.

"The very foundation of our American way of life is the right of assembly and free speech, and the right to educate our children in schools and churches of our choice. These are but few of the many things our democratic form of government guarantees us, and the very foundation of our American ideas. Surely, that should be practiced and upheld

in the labor movement. The labor movement is typical of our democratic free government; one that is of the member, by the member, and for the member; thus insuring to each of us as union people, the individual right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"Without the cooperation of the entire membership of this local, we cannot progress, and I sincerely appeal to each and every one of this local to bear in mind that the mandate of the majority of the members of this organization has been expressed through their secret ballot. Again I want to repeat, that in our organization we shall have no partiality or preference for one another so far as religion or fraternalism is concerned. One member is as good as another member, and should be treated as such.

"I am confident that the officers will have the whole-hearted support of the entire membership, and continued harmony to make this a bigger and better local for the good of the entire labor movement."

(—and Frank means it, too. Ask the men who KNOW him.)

Jacobs is an extremely conscientious union executive and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who come in contact with him. He is 40 years old, married and has four sons, has been a member for 25 years. His election two years ago as president was the first office he ever held in the local. Since that time, he has won the confidence and respect of the membership by his hard work in behalf of the local, and by his impartiality and ability to harmonize differences and prevent factional quarrels from weakening the morale of the membership.

E. H. Simms, Local No. 124, Kansas City, Mo., who was the superintendent in charge of electrical installations at the St. Louis Ordnance Plants (small arms), has returned home after 14 months in St. Louis. Brother Simms has been a member of the Brotherhood for 37 years and he complimented Local No. B-1 for their splendid cooperation and assistance in completing this large project. Best of luck to you, Brother Simms.

The writer will try to write an article regarding "supersonics" in the next issue—it's about MUSIC—and POWER???

M. A. ("MORRY") NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

Please publish the following communication from Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of our local union:

It is with the deepest regret that word has been received of the death of Brother Charles Ebel, aged 93 years, grand old man of L. U. No. B-3, who passed away Friday, July 24, 1942. He was one of the hardy and far-sighted individuals who founded our local way back in 1891. He lived to see his efforts bear wonderful fruit. How little some of us appreciate how much we owe to these "old timers" who had the courage of their convictions and risked everything they had in the fight for better wages and living conditions not only for themselves but for all working men. May his soul and the souls of those who have gone before him rest in peace. Our late Brother Charles Ebel was a pension member for the past 10 years. He enjoyed the benefits of our International Office pension up to the time of his death.

The weather is hot and sultry and not at all conducive to writing letters but there are a few things that need mentioning. First and foremost do not forget to do your duty at the primaries and on election day to oust the enemies of labor from the halls of Congress. The list of these is too long to mention here,

READ

"War Bond dues" for future security, by L. U. No. 103

Model apprenticeship standards, by L. U. No. B-1

Los Angeles' amalgamated local, B-11, states advantages of new set up

Canadian Brothers have vital interest in I. B. E. W. pension, by L. U. No. 353

Giving labor the facts on inflation, by L. U. No. 363

Our loyalty, willingness, determination are needed now, by L. U. No. B-654

New England scene a la Eenie Quimby, by L. U. No. 377

Labor takes its new responsibilities with verve and intelligence

but make it your business to look up the record of your own Representative and Senator and learn for yourself if they are worthy of your vote.

Do not let "hillbilly music" and vaudeville antics influence you in your voting. Ask what he has done for his country and for the working man. Find out if he is controlled by the lobbies of big business such as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Manufacturers Association or the American Farm Bureau Federation, all of whom spend millions of dollars in newspaper propaganda and for paid lobbyists to bring unmoral pressure to bear on the men YOU send to Congress to transact your business. If you keep yourself posted at all you know how they are trying to make YOU pay the cost of the war while big business gets the gravy.

Check up and see how with the connivance

of Washington anti-labor officials, fat juicy contracts are going to the big corporations while the "little guy" and the poor devils who work for him are left to starve. Starve is right, for at the same time they are doing their best to hamstring every New Deal agency that will aid the man out of work or in financial trouble as in the case of the much-exploited tenant farmers.

We see "by the papers" that the anti-labor press is trying to work up another scare by issuing misleading statements regarding the strikes of labor against the oppression and exploitation of the employers who are trying to take advantage of labor's no strike agreements to get away with everything short of murder.

A fine spectacle Representative Rankin, of Mississippi, and some other "poll tax" Congressmen made of themselves in bucking the bill which would give our soldiers the right to vote without registering or paying the poll tax. They were afraid that passage of this bill would be an opening for an outright anti-poll tax bill, which, to say the least, would cramp their efforts in maintaining a political aristocracy to the detriment of about 80 per cent of their constituents. In their anxiety they overplayed their hands in fighting the soldier bill to such an extent that certain Congressmen who were on the fence regarding the poll tax bill are now all out for it. Write your Congressman that you expect him not only to support this bill, which will free as many political slaves as possible, but also all legislation intended to better the conditions of the worker and the furthering of the war effort. If he wants to know how to vote he should ask the ones who give him his job and pay his salary and not the stooges of big business.

To date returns from states that have held primary elections do not show that isolationists and anti-labor Representatives are having too much trouble in getting renominated. If you could do nothing about this be sure you are registered to vote at the election.

JERE SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

This is the first time Local Union No. B-11 has broken into print. It is a brand new—or at least only six months old—local union. Formerly, it was six unions—Local Unions Nos. 83, 418, 608, 691, 711 and 1154, located respectively in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, Glendale, Long Beach and Santa Monica. On January 1, these six locals were amalgamated by the International Office. Their members include all the inside wiremen, fixture men, sign men and glass tube benders, switchboard manufacturing employees, radio (receiving) technicians and marine electricians in the county.

There were several reasons for the amalgamation. Some of the members of the six locals involved had argued for years that a better organization would result from one centralized, financially strong, effectively administered and adequately patrolled local union than from the half-dozen that had been chartered by the International Office in the past. This statement is made with no intention of criticizing the I. O. No one could have possibly known that the territory assigned to the separate locals would, by 1942, have become one metropolitan area in which six territorial jurisdictions were just five too many. This is just a statement of fact. Of course, having been granted certain territory, all of these locals were loath to relinquish it, and quick to resent the encroachment of any of the others on territory assigned to them. As a result, harmonious relations between the

Mail to Overseas Americans

Mail takes ships. Ships must carry munitions and food. Ships are scarce. They are being sunk rapidly. Here the Post Office Department must meet a new situation. In consequence, the Post Office Department has ruled that increased bulk mail like that of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL cannot be permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other overseas territories of the United States. The International Office has told the Post Office Department it will cooperate. This means that new members in these overseas territories will not receive the official JOURNAL. If other members change their overseas addresses, they will not receive the JOURNAL. Until hostilities are over, they will have to borrow a copy from a Brother member. Sorry.

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS

It has come to our attention that some local unions are initiating applicants who do not live in the territorial jurisdiction of the local union.

It is improper for a local union to initiate such applicants when the local union does not have work for the applicant in its territory. Therefore, this office has always taken the position that it is not a good practice for a local union to initiate applicants who live in the territorial jurisdiction of another local union unless and until a letter of inquiry has been written to this office asking whether or not there is any objection to initiating such applicants. This office, in turn, usually writes the local union having territorial jurisdiction over the locality in which the applicant lives and then if the local union does not advance a good reason as to why the applicant should not be admitted permission is then granted to proceed.

We feel that such a position is consistent with Section 5 of Article XXV of the constitution which provides in effect that a member of one local union shall not go to work in the territorial jurisdiction of another local union unless and until he is granted a working card or until his traveling card is accepted, excepting of course when the circumstances are such that the international president makes a special dispensation permitting such traveling member to work. In view of the fact that Section 5 of Article XXV of the constitution imposes regulations on members of the Brotherhood it seems only reasonable that this fact should be taken into consideration and therefore non-members should not be accorded the more or less unfair privilege of being admitted to membership when members of the Brotherhood are subject to regulations. In other words, regulations similar to those which are applied to traveling members of the Brotherhood, should be applied to applicants as referred to above.

Trusting we will receive full cooperation, I remain

Sincerely,



locals involved were noticeable chiefly by their absence.

But perhaps the chief motivation for amalgamation was the need for efficient handling of the employment situation suddenly forced upon the Los Angeles region by the war emergency, and the unprecedented demand for skilled electrical labor. Six local unions, administered for the demands, desires, and needs of their members, under rights granted by their respective charters, staggered along for months trying to man the jobs for which our agreements had resumed responsibility. They did what would in normal times be a fair job, in spite of the increased demands. But these are not normal times. The situation required more than any six local unions working individually could be reasonably expected to do.

Centralized authority was clearly needed. It could not have been obtained in any other manner, so the I. O. stepped in. Now we have the authority, finance and facilities necessary for the job of providing union electrical workers for the mammoth shipyards, war industries and housing projects which have mushroomed into being all over the country.

Even with centralized authority, it was no small job to set up a working organization that would meet our union responsibility to the war effort, and, at the same time, operate so as to entail a minimum sacrifice of the democratic rights of our members. Ways of thinking which had grown up over the years, and which can very reasonably be explained, had to be shelved. Local union autonomy had to give way to the intelligent handling of a situation that was too big for any of the locals involved, and which, if continued along

individual local union administration lines, would have undoubtedly brought our international union and the locals involved into serious disrepute. Many problems had to be solved, many have been solved, and many more still await solution. But at least a healthy start has been made.

So now the inside, marine and manufacturing electrical workers are on a war footing. And many signs indicate that it is more than wishful thinking to say that through the lessons learned from the efficient manner in which our business can be handled, through a centralized administration, will come a peacetime organization that will serve the interests of our members much better than they ever were served, or in the nature of our situation, ever could be served, by the six original local unions.

Our county-wide business is handled through a new local union headquarters lo-

NOTICE

All members of the Brotherhood please take note of the fact that Don Nichols, Card No. 642300; M. H. Baldwin, Card No. 777055, and O. Manifold, Card No. 675262, are over three months in arrears in Local Union B-39. All of them have left a string of bad debts wherever they have been employed. Please act accordingly and not extend credit to any of these men if they come into your jurisdiction.

WALTER LENOX,

Business Manager, L. U. B-39.

cated at 2316 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles. This office also takes care of the business immediately around Los Angeles. The tremendous demand for marine electricians, and facilities through which to serve them, has been met by the establishment of a marine district office at the cross-roads of Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors, at the corner of Anaheim and Ford Boulevards in Wilmington. This office is just a stone's throw from Calship, the second largest shipyard in the nation. And Calship is only one of a half-dozen yards served through this office. In the territory worked out of this office is also located the new giant aluminum plant at Torrance, which employs many of our members. A new office has been set up in Santa Monica, and our business representative there is now finding what a headache a new airplane plant like the Douglas job can be. San Fernando Valley business is being routed through a new office in Glendale on San Fernando Road. Sixteen business representatives are assigned to the job of keeping harmony, manning the job, and patrolling the territory.

Our new central office, in which the membership records of the six districts and seven units are kept, is one to which any union could point with pride. In fact, some of us haven't gotten over the swank yet. The district offices are each fully adequate for the portion of the job under their supervision, and as more are needed they will be secured.

International Representative "Genial" Gene Gaillac was assigned by International Vice President J. Scott Milne to the job of bringing order out of comparative chaos—and he's doing a man-sized job of it. Inasmuch as the responsibility for failure or success is on his shoulders, he reserved the right to appoint the business representatives and constitutional officers. He functions as business manager. However, following the idea that democracy often enhances efficiency, and certainly makes for more personal interest on the part of the membership, the districts and units elected their own district and unit officers. The members in the different units and districts meet in their own localities as formerly and have their own executive committees.

We have no local union executive board or local union meetings in the accepted form. Instead, once each month, a county council, composed of the constitutional officers and members of the district and unit executive committees, is held. These meetings are designed to handle the general problems of the local union and the ideas and opinions voiced at them are used by Brother Gaillac for advice and guidance. In addition, there are weekly meetings of the business representatives with Gaillac, and when necessary, meetings of the constitutional officers.

To date, our local union has invested \$62,000 in War Bonds and is acquiring them at the rate of \$4,000 per month. Outside of bonds, our treasury is in a very healthy condition. The membership has, of course, increased. There are now about 5,000 members in Local No. B-11 and before the year is over there will probably be 4,000 more.

The newest addition to the local was announced at the last county council meeting. We now have a studio technicians' unit, the members of which are employed in the motion picture studios in Hollywood. They include lamp operators, sound men, fixture men, helpers, etc. The organization of this unit is the result of action taken at the international convention at St. Louis, which demanded that electrical workers lost to the I. B. E. W. during the Brown-Bioff regime in the IATSE, be brought back home. About 400 men have been obligated and 700 are on application. This unit will possibly grow to 2,000 mem-

bers. An office for handling its business has been set up in Hollywood.

Our new central office will be purchased by the local union as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed. The purchase will be a cash transaction financed by a \$1 a month assessment for a year—or a flat rate of \$10 if paid during July—on all members benefiting directly and indirectly by the increase of our scale to \$1.70 per hour for inside wiremen, and to \$1.20 per hour for marine men. Members not benefiting immediately by the increase will pay 50 cents monthly for a year or a \$5 flat rate. From this investment of union funds, we will have in the lean years all of us know are coming, at least some saving to show for our wartime prosperity.

One of the greatest obstacles to union success in Los Angeles County has been the lack of a standard wage scale. Now over the entire county, a single scale of \$1.70 per hour for inside wiremen prevails. Men are sent from one district to another through co-operation of the business representatives in the districts without the necessary, but annoying and time losing, procedure of having traveling cards accepted and getting permits and clearances from six different locals as formerly. This also does away with clearance and permit fees, which under any set of circumstances, make for friction rather than harmony, and which formerly took up a lot of time of our business managers and executive boards.

Naturally, a new type organization such as L. U. No. B-11, with authority imposed from the top, does not function as smoothly as an optimist would expect. But what local union does? There are beefs to be cooled. Members in the different districts, accustomed for years to handle the problems of their own locality, have to be sold on the idea of "the greatest good for the greatest number." But Gaillac is a pretty fair salesman, and the difficulties to date have been fewer than a pessimist would have predicted.

Much of the opposition and antagonism between local unions and members of them is engendered because the individuals and organizations concerned do not know each other as well as they should. When they meet together and work together, as they now do in one local union instead of six, many of the frictions are found to have no base in reality. All of us are union men—some of the best fighters in the Brotherhood have battled the non-union conditions of Los Angeles county—motivated by the same ideas and needs, and all of us really striving for the same goal, but until now, along six different roads. By using the same road, the goal of all of us—the complete organization of all electrical workers in Los Angeles County—will be more easily reached.

JAMES LANCE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

L. U. No. B-17 held its election of officers on June 15, with the following results:

C. E. Hall, president; C. M. Hedgecock, business manager; William P. Frost, financial secretary, and George Duff, treasurer, were returned to office. Fred Cook was elected vice president; John Scholz, recording secretary. The following board members were elected: F. J. Donohue, H. E. Cunningham, S. M. White, J. J. McHugh, C. A. Reeves and A. Murphy.

The officers were installed at the meeting of July 6.

It is impossible at this time to give the readers of the JOURNAL the results of recent

SIGNIFICANCE OF NAVY "E"

In the tradition of the United States Navy the highest of all honors is the Navy "E" emblem of excellence prized by the officers and crew of every ship and place in the fleet. Since 1906 this award has been made to units deserving special recognition for high proficiency in such work as engineering, gunnery, or battle practice.

Until recently the Navy "E" was given only to Navy personnel. But in times of national crisis, such as the present, the Navy relies more and more on the hundreds of thousands of men and women who work to supply the materials of war. In recognition of the importance of this effort, the Navy "E" is now awarded to industrial organizations which show outstanding performance in the production of naval equipment.

Having been awarded this distinction, Automatic Electric Company is privileged to fly the Navy "E" Burgee—a swallow-tailed pennant bearing the Navy fouled anchor and white "E" on a blue field. The award is made for a six months' period, and production must thereafter justify its continuance.

All employees of the organization are privileged to wear the official lapel button, which carries the Navy "E" insignia. It attests the individual's contribution to war production, and reflects his service to the Navy and to the country.

In the words of Secretary of the Navy Knox: "It's our way of saying, 'WELL DONE!'"

The presentation of the award was made Wednesday, July 1, 1942, by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, USN (Retired) and was accepted by A. T. Adams, chairman of the board of Automatic Electric Co.

The presentation of the "E" emblem was made by Capt. S. C. Loomis, USN (Retired), and accepted for the employees of the company by William R. Bishoff, male shop employee with longest service record (41 years), and Nellie Carroll, woman shop employee with longest service record (34 years).

Needless to say the membership of Local No. B-713 is justly proud of the fact that both William R. Bishoff and Nellie Carroll are members of our organization. Mr. Bishoff was initiated into the Brotherhood April 14, 1903. Nellie Carroll has been a member of Local No. B-713 for many years, having joined the organization in 1915 which was the time Local No. 713 took over the independent union of girls employed by the Automatic Electric Co.

L. U. No. B-713, I. B. E. W., has had an agreement with the Automatic Electric Co. for more than a quarter of a century and during all that period, all our differences have been settled without either the company or the union being forced to take drastic action.

The machinists, metal polishers, janitors, painters and carpenters also have closed shop agreements with the company.

You will notice that the Navy "E" award is for a six months' period and we wish to say here that the officers and members of Local No. B-713 are determined to do their utmost to see that the award is retained for the duration.

J. F. SCHILT,
Business Manager.

conferences with our largest employer, the Detroit Edison Company, because at this writing negotiations have not been completed. The wage committee, composed of A. Murphy, Paul Knight, J. D. Goode, Frank Havlik, J. J. McHugh and A. Ziviski, together with Business Representative Hedgecock and International Representative James Reilly and International Vice President M. J. Boyle, are making every effort possible to secure not only an increase in wages and better conditions for our members employed at the Edison Company, but to secure a contract which will give us a 100 per cent union job.

L. U. No. B-17, like many other A. F. of L. unions in Detroit, is combatting the efforts of the C. I. O., who are continually raiding our membership. Those few who thought they could better themselves by leaving their A. F. of L. affiliation are finding out that they cannot obtain as good results as they were getting when they were members of A. F. of L. unions.

J. SCHOLZ,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

June in even-numbered years is a busy month for Local B-18. Nomination and election of officers for the ensuing two-year period takes place in this month, in addition to the usual local union activities. This year our nominations disclosed the fact that our members are evidently satisfied with the way the affairs of the local are being handled, since they failed to nominate opposition candidates for any office except that of president and for three positions on the executive board. The election, held June 27, resulted in the return of every incumbent except our vice president, Brother Clark, who declined to be a candidate.

This month we can chronicle another small step forward in our long struggle for adequate wages for our members who are employed by our municipally-owned Department of Water and Power. Effective July 1, three groups of people who are represented by Local B-18 received pay increases. Garage attendants are up \$15 per month (from \$145

to \$160); watchmen are up \$10 per month (from \$125 to \$135); and power house and station operators are up from \$10 to \$15 per month (to a maximum of \$210). Since \$210 per month is the present standard rate with this utility for all journeymen craftsmen in the metal trades, we feel that the operators have at last won their long battle for recognition as journeymen. We are also glad to report that the lower grades of operators have moved up proportionately to a figure which will help to offset the increased cost of living.

Local B-18 would be glad to hear from any member of the Brotherhood returning from any of the Pacific Island jobs who may have knowledge of the present whereabouts of our former president, Bill Reynolds. Our last letter from him was written from Wake Island in October, and no news of any kind has since reached us.

In our office is now displayed a Minute Man flag presented by the U. S. Treasury Department in recognition of the fact that better than 90 per cent of our members are now subscribers for War Bonds. We feel that our local can be justly proud of this and other evidences of the recognition being given to the war efforts of our members, practically every one of whom is not only working at his regular job but is also giving up many hours of his leisure time to some phase of war activity. As this flag denotes, we now can also claim an appreciable share in the task of providing the funds that are needed to insure a final victory.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

If live wires were the answer as to the weapon needed to lick the Japs, our Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would extend energized lines of electricity wherever necessary to exterminate them.

However, we are proving our ability as live wires in many other ways.

American Federation of Labor has sent out a call to all labor unions throughout the country to form committees among their membership for the sale of War Bonds.

Electrical workers everywhere have responded most generously not because of this plea alone, but in answer to their loyal patriotism to the greatest country in the world, the United States.

Here in the nation's capital, electricians have pledged themselves nearly 100 per cent in contributing 10 per cent of their salary weekly, in the purchase of War Bonds.

Bond booths have been set up on many construction jobs throughout the city, and Local 26 has stamps and bonds in all denominations available at their meetings, and also for sale at their headquarters during the day.

Our recording secretary, Brother Roadhouse, considered to be about the softest-spoken man in our organization, was present at a recent meeting, but was unable to talk, due to a throat ailment. Brother Jack Corridon came to his rescue in the capacity of interpreter.

We note that Brother Carl Taylor has been appointed press secretary for the Navy Yard branch of Local 26. Congratulations, Carl. Here's wishing you and the boys in the Navy Yard all the best of luck.

TED MOSELEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We noted a good many of the letters were conspicuous by their absence last month. The boys are taking a little vacation, no doubt. A rest period during these hot, humid days is well in order. Even our last meeting, which is now on a regular summer schedule, was poorly attended.

At our last session the boys held the installation of officers program in which all the reelected boys for the next two-year period promised to "love, honor and obey" the constitution and by-laws. Yep, time we all got together again after so strenuous a program and campaign and back up those in office for another two years.

In looking through these pages we note that No. B-3 stepped out with a record-breaking parade taking place in its city. Over half a million workers, soldiers and other servicemen were in the line of march, which

was enlivened with floats. A grand and great war spectacle, in our opinion.

Local 271 caught up with one of the politicians in Congress. This Congressman, who is soon to be an "X" or retired from Congress, is to run for the governorship of the state of Kansas. He professes to be all for labor now in spite of the fact that he chalked up a very poor labor record until now. What these professional politicians won't do or promise to attain their ends!

We note that 349 put that old-timer, George Bowes, back in office, this time as president. Ray Murdock is back as financial secretary. Congratulations, boys, we remember you well, way back from those boom days. Remember when it was almost worth a sock in the nose to call it a boom?

In the last couple of years we've been to or in quite a variety of plants as one job finished up and another started up. In these wanderings one picks up quite a few new ideas as to the manufacture of various items, anything ranging from planes and ships down to condenser tubes and by-products. One sees and marvels at the latest development in electrical equipment. The latest design in electrical manufacture. The latest design and layouts in installations for light and power. When one thinks back just a few years one can readily perceive the marvelous strides made in our field.

On this job we find a number of the boys who wandered down from some of the other jobs we've been on. Here one sees John Franz masquerading about in his yachting cap. Yep, he has everything but the yacht. John Schnitzlein, alias "Schweetzlein," has been promoted. So have we, up a 40-foot extension. Mike Freeno, that little bit of stuff usually seen with smoked glasses, is found doing his stuff on location. Eddie Arnold, of ship yard fame, is a bit of the big stuff on these workings. Pete Hepner is the "chief" steward in these parts. Pete does a pretty good job. What with sick committee membership and the aforementioned job, plus time cards and visiting sick Brothers that boy manages to keep a bit busy. Say! did you know that Pete takes great pride in his little Petey-Lou, his son? Yep, the boys are a great pair.



Rickard Photo

OFFICERS AND DELEGATES ATTENDING THIRD REGIONAL COUNCIL NO. 2 CONVENTION, JUNE 15, 16, 17, IN ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

Back row, reading left to right: J. E. Cretney (A. G. C.—Central Region, C. N. R.), Toronto, Ont.; L. A. McEwan (I. R.), Montreal, Que.; A. A. Bourque (G. C.—S. T. R. C. No. 2), Moncton, N. B.; T. F. Graham (L. U. No. 561—C. P. R.), Montreal, Que.; J. J. Duffy (I. V. P.—R.R.), Chicago, Ill.; E. J. O'Doherty (1118—C. N. R.), Quebec, Que.; H. Russell (Gen. Chmn., C. P. R. Lines), Montreal, Que.; K. Cockburn (L. U. No. 406—C. N. R.), Stratford, Ont.; C. H. Smith (A. G. Chmn.—C. P. R.), Vancouver, B. C.; E. W. Turner (L. U. No. 679—C. P. R.), Winnipeg, Man.; J. B. McAllister (L. U. No. 629—C. N. R.), Moncton, N. B.

Center row, reading left to right: H. Pullen (L. U. No. 409—C. N. R.), Winnipeg, Man.; R. W. Worraker (L. U. No. 561—C. N. R.), Montreal, Que.; H. D. Wilson (A. G. Chmn.—C. N. R.), Winnipeg, Man.; W. Meikle (L. U. No. 1095—C. N. R.), Toronto, Ont.

Front row, reading left to right: A. K. Fisher (L. U. No. 406—C. N. R.), Stratford, Ont.; C. V. Sproule (L. U. No. 120—C. N. R.), London, Ont.; D. Neville (L. U. No. 1095—C. N. R.), Toronto, Ont.; A. Massey (L. U. No. 1095—C. N. R.), Toronto, Ont.; C. E. Reeves (L. U. No. 213—C. P. R.), Vancouver, B. C.

PLASTICS TO THE FORE

John F. Schilt, business manager of Local Union No. B-713, calls our attention to the fact that tough plastics are now being manufactured to take the place of scarce metal fixtures that are used so widely in the electrical industry. These plastics are said to be of the highest order and no temporary substitute. They are capable of performing all the functions that the metal fixtures performed. They are attractive in appearance, coming in all of the ordinary colors, and are having a good reception in the industry.

Now that we've mentioned most of the boys on the pusher's staff, we might as well include the rest and be safe. We find here Bart Unsold and Big Cook. All of these in turn come under that long, lean, lanky old-timer, Joe Selhorst. The boy who gets things done in his own inimitable manner. Joe rules the works.

Now that we've said our bit, the weather being what it is, we think it time to vacate.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

The negotiating committee of Local No. B-79 herewith claims the Marathon title. At our first conference in February our management, through their spokesman, President John Haley, very ably set forth the many problems peculiar to war time which the company faced. He asked us in the name of patriotism to re-sign the current agreement.

We took the position that, sustained by the hope that our fighting men would some time return to normal life, our part was to guard and improve those conditions of life honored by long years of earnest endeavor, that they may not have fought in vain.

Since February first we have been in conference more than a hundred hours, and the end is not yet. By accident or design, divers barriers appeared to impede our progress. A so-called independent union of which we had scarcely heard came out into the light of day even as a putrid body will in time rise to the surface of the water. But here the parallel ends. They were much alive—bold and arrogant. They contested our right to represent the production workers. These unfortunates were led by a local attorney whose chief mark is his badge of mediocrity which he wears glaringly. He is reputed to be religious only in the collection of fees. Hence, the salient question: Who paid the attorney?

Never, since the luckless Norbury at the trial of Robert Emmet, was justice more admirably personified. Our management faced the wretched mess with an innocent, benign, God-fearing, long-suffering, detached attitude calculated to sadden the uninitiate. But us old Marathons have been on the stage of life a long time. We think we know good acting.

Who paid the attorney?

What you think, dear reader, is likely what we think. While we despise let us also pity, "The trembling throng whose sails were never to the tempest given."

Delay was achieved, but in this case it was not an entire negation. Through the enterprise of our international representative, John Daly, we have arraigned this strange apparition, Utility Workers League, before the New York State Labor Relations Board as company dominated. But as you have gathered from the foregoing, justice moves slowly. Result: More delay.

When we were about to exercise the last right of a freeman and stop work, we were intercepted by a telegram from the I. O. advising that a panel of the U. S. Conciliation Service would sit in Syracuse July 18. We are making some progress.

We are led by Vice President Walker, International Representatives John Daly and Ted Naughton. Could we ask more?

We are still at it.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast." Yea, even as the mighty ocean occasionally reveals its dark secrets, so may the limitless future in good time reveal to us: Who paid the attorney?

Ever looking toward peace.

THOMAS BERRIGAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Our financial secretary, Brother E. M. Moore, is getting to be a bother to the Newport News, Norfolk Ferry Company. We thought we was going to prevent the ferry-boat from making another trip a short time ago. He drove his car on the boat, locked his doors and left the keys in the car. When we got on the Norfolk side, he discovered that he could not find the keys. He bawled out to everyone on the boat, "who has my keys? I have got to get home tonight!" he said. He stood there in bewilderment, thinking someone had his keys. Finally John Russell shouted, "Why, Red, they are inside your car."

So there was nothing else to do but call on our business manager, as he is called upon to fix everything. Bang goes the glass. Russell said, "Now don't let it happen again."

Now, Brothers, let that be a lesson to all of you if you want anything fixed don't forget to call on your business manager; he is a real Mr. Fixit.

Here's hoping that I am able to give you some news from Newport News side next month, as Brother R. H. Palmer, Jr., has been appointed assistant press secretary.

Brother McGovern, of Newport News, has been sick, but am glad to report that he is back at work now.

Brother Frank B. Kelly is still out, due to a fall from a ladder.

Brother R. T. Bunting has been sick for the past six weeks at this writing. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Another sick Brother is Fred Russell; also Brother Kunkel. We hope for their speedy recovery also.

Brother Bill Hafner was at our last meeting, or should I say Lieutenant Hafner, U. S. Army Air Force? Bill makes a good-looking officer.

L. U. No. 80 has quite a number of Brothers in the armed forces. May God bless all of them, and may they be with us again as usual.

More next time.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

P. S.: Why don't we hear anything from Herby, the scribe for L. U. No. 734? He must be wrapped up in a sandbagged substitution.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

I submit to the membership for their consideration an idea and a plan which I think is appropriate with the times, which I will call "War Bond dues."

1. Each member of the I. B. E. W. voluntarily pay at least one year's dues in advance. These dues not to be used for the duration of the war.

2. Member shall still pay her or his current dues.

3. These dues collected by the locals and the money sent to the International Office shall be invested in War Bonds.

4. Advance War Bond dues can be paid weekly or monthly, and shall be stamped by the financial secretary: "Advance War Bond dues."

Uncle Sam won't mind if we purchase our bonds through the I. B. E. W. or through our bank or postoffice.

Surely there is no need of going into a lengthy letter as to the good this will do. We all know after a war there is a short lull in business for the change-over into private work. When, and if, that time comes we can at least feel our insurance and dues will be taken care of for at least one year.

I think that we as union men have the same privilege of seeking security as business men, who lay their plans in advance.

JOSEPH GENERAL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Jack isn't his name, but it'll do here, because he's typical of hundreds of new wiremen who are drifting from one war construction job to another. They are now part and parcel of the Brotherhood. They are in the business to stay, most of them, and you might as well make the best of it. Anyway, the other day you caught Jack loafing on the job. He was a bit sheepish, a little defiant. What's a union man supposed to do, work like a dog, or take it easy? He didn't ask the questions; you could see them in his wide, young eyes. Your impulse was to bawl him out. Or fire him. You paused and pondered. Perhaps he had been reading in the newspapers that union labor preached slow-down and practiced malingering. You had learned he came out of a small-town local which had been thrown into panic by having a huge war job laid on its doorstep. You had learned, too, that he is quick to absorb mechanics and knows most of the book answers through faithful application to a correspondence course in electricity. He lacks only experience and perspective. He'll have those by the time the war jobs are finished.

You had Jack sit down beside you while you tried to tell him what constitutes a good union mechanic. A union man is proud, proud of his skill and knowledge, proud of his ability to do a good job and a faithful day's work, which gives him the right to demand an honest return. A faithful day's work doesn't mean a frantic endeavor to outdo his fellow workers, nor does it mean just putting eight hours' time, and nothing else, on the job. You told him unionism is conscientiousness, honesty of contract and action, patriotism—in short, good unionism is good Americanism!

This column has criticized the du Pont company, in a mild way, and may have occasion to do so again, but this time it is going to give the giant powder concern a resounding pat on the back. The du Pont associates have been conducting an intensive safety campaign for some time. They have reduced accidents to an almost unbelievable minimum. They have shown the fiercely-competitive building industry that the high rate of casualties in building construction is nothing less than deliberate murder—wanton, ruthless murder! Hurry! Hurry! Don't waste time fixing ladders! Don't rope off holes in the floors! Hurry! Get the job done, so we can make more money!

Building tradesmen are inclined to scoff, at first, when they come in contact with the du Pont safety rules. They seem silly because the workers are not used to taking precautions. But when they see the results of those rules, they don't seem silly at all. Those who

come to laugh remain to pray. It is the hope of this column that the "silly" du Pont safety rules become the 10 commandments of the building industry.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

The New York Central Railroad reported a profit of over \$5,000,000 for the month of June in this year. This represents an increase of at least 40 per cent over last year and brings the total for the first six months of this year to a little over \$16,000,000.

The conscientious efforts of the railroad workers to win the war by sacrifice and co-operation seem to be directed toward filling the money bags of the management. Big profits are inconsistent with efficient operation because they indicate that someone is taking out a lot more than that someone put in. Profits don't grow on bushes; they are made by hard labor from the men in the shops.

In these times it is an easy matter to write long, stirring, patriotic items and pledge over and over again our determination to be victorious. We all feel the gravity of the situation and willingly do we accept the responsibilities that must be assumed. The march to victory will be to the tune of noisy factories, rattling adding machines, rumbling tractors, and working men. The harmony will produce a thundering movement of planes, guns, tanks and soldiers, and conclude with a theme on democracy, cooperation, and fraternity.

There is no room in the war program for greed, exploitation, or profits. The most serious threat to the all-out production plans for American industry is the "business as usual" men who cannot forget their money grabbing. They still operate by the old economy of scarcity and high prices methods. They weaken the war effort by limiting production (or restricting it) so as to guarantee their profits.

The nations of the world are engaged in total war, and success for the future for America depends upon our ability to achieve total production. All of American industry, operated by the maximum labor effort, unimpaired by special interests and profiteers, will defeat fascism.

Less dollars for profits, more dollars for work. Win the war, and win a lasting peace.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

On July 6, 1942, with just the right amount of dignity, William Mittendorf, Sr. (one of our past presidents), installed our newly-elected officers for the coming two years. To me as well as to our other members this is a solemn occasion. Good luck to all our new officers; we wish you luck and prosperity.

While on the subject of our officers, it is my pleasure to report that our treasurer, Frank Burkhardt (the watchdog of our treasury), at the last meeting made a motion which was passed unanimously, to purchase \$10,000 more in War Bonds. This makes Local B-212's total now at \$40,000, and we are going to make it more and more.

While this is a late report on a "bundle from heaven," nevertheless here it is: On December 26, 1941, Louis and Louise Baldoni were blessed with a little girl named Carol, born at the Bethesda Hospital. The best of our wishes to little Carol and my apologies for the late report.

Our new members obligated on July 6 were Elmer Lemker, Edward Brossenne, who is the stepson of our own Herman Baade,

one of our really grand members. The other new member brought in is Howard Doerger, brother of Stanley (Mose) Doerger. Best wishes and good luck to all you new members of B-212. Help us to keep our traditions high as always.

We are very proud to announce that Walter Kennedy, son of George Kennedy, has joined the United States Navy. As both father and son are members of 212 we are justly proud. To all our members in service here and abroad may you be ever watched by our guardian angel.

On our sick list we are reporting Harold Ward, recovering from an appendicitis operation, and our old friend, Kirby Biggs, is ill again. Hope this writing finds them all well again.

Up to and including this writing, our baseball team has won seven and lost four. We know we are going into the semi-finals and we are all hoping to cop the top laurels. Good luck, boys; we can do it.

Our work here is still going along O. K. and we must thank our business representative, Harry Williams, for his fine work here and on out-of-the-city contacts also. A vote of thanks to our financial secretary for his fine job in our office always.

E. M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

Only a few days are left now, until the primary election is over, and that I hope is the last of Senator Reed in any election in Kansas. However, that doesn't mean that he will be out of the picture by any means. He can and will hold the office of Senator. I think that when a man aspires to another office he should be forced to resign the office he now holds. Mr. Reed is getting paid to run for office at the expense of the laboring class in which he is so bold as to tell us that he thinks the common man is getting paid too much, and has the nerve to say that the unions are costing thousands every month, but he doesn't tell us how much the Chamber of Commerce charges him to belong to that organization or who might be backing him in the fight on the unions. I will be the most pleased guy in Kansas if I can write in next month and say that the Senator from Kansas was defeated in his race for governor, which I know now that he will be.

The Kansas Gas and Electric Co. and the National Labor Board have agreed on an election which will take place on the following dates and places: Pittsburg, August 13; Independence, August 13; Arkansas City, August 13; Wichita, Newton, and Eldorado, Kans., August 14. This election was brought about by the untiring efforts of our business manager, Lee F. Hill, and Bill Cox, our I. O. representative. This election covers foreman, linemen, truck drivers, groundmen, service-men, sub-station men, underground and cable men, etc. We hope the election comes out the way we expect it to. I think that Brothers Cox and Hill should be commended for their fine showing in getting this company organized.

Brother Jack Carpenter has resigned as financial secretary and Brother Jay Stewart has been appointed to fill this vacancy. Brother Stewart has a fine union record and is well liked by all who know him. Good luck, Jay, in your new job.

JOE OSBORN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor:

Our recent election brought William Lovell to the president's chair. Charles Madden re-

turned as business agent. Let's give our officers full support. In this way only can we progress.

With more than half the local working seven days a week on war work, a substitute must be found for our annual picnic. Do we hear any suggestions?

"Dicster's Websterian" says: A "union" man is one who will submerge his own personality for the good of the union.

RAY WALLS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

"The most serious threat to the trade," may I quote a paragraph from a letter recently received from a Brother in Nova Scotia, "is the number of men who are being trained to the trade in the present emergency. When the war is over, which we hope will be very soon, we are going to be faced with a serious situation. Every man has a right to live. We can not afford to go back to the breadlines of yesterday. We can not go back. We will have to use the trained men that we will have after the war to make this country into the paradise that it could become if our resources and manpower were used to their best advantage."

We are proudly honored to list 10 of our members who have answered the call to the colors. Brothers D. W. Thomson, J. H. Minifie, J. V. Davies, G. L. Byrne, W. E. Hanley, R. McDermott, H. C. Daw, R. G. Sutfin, J. E. Bristow, and J. Firmstone. We wish them bon voyage, happy landing, safety, success, and a speedy return.

Our financial secretary is pleased to have heard of a financial secretary who is pleased with the way members of Local 492, Montreal, are catching up with their dues. It can not be too strongly emphasized that members should keep up to the scratch with their payments, because one slip may cause endless trouble to those concerned, as some may already have had good cause to know. The matter of insurance and the payment of pensions is purely a business proposition and one in which each and every member at large should personally at all times be up on their tiptoes to guard; and, besides, it is not playing fair to leave the job of protecting a member's good standing to the financial secretary, no matter how careful that officer may be.

P. M. MELLETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, CANADA

Editor:

It just struck me very forcibly as I sat in my arm chair, growing older by the hour, that it would be tragic to us in Canada if the I. B. E. W. decided to abandon the pension plan. If I remember correctly, the St. Louis convention laid over this very important matter so that a committee could investigate all the various angles and report to the membership at the San Francisco convention.

A great many things could happen before our delegates meet together again. World events could very well change the picture to such an extent that San Francisco would be unable to accommodate a gathering of this nature in 1943. In fact, it might come to pass that no convention could be held at all, and the question of whether to raise the premium, lower the monthly allowance or abandon it altogether might be decided by referendum vote by mail.

This, I think, might result in the Brotherhood dropping the pension. I base my pessimistic views on the fact that the membership in the U. S. A., who are the predominating factor, already receive an out-of-work and old age allowance under the Social Security

plan. This, along with the prediction that the military assessment most likely will have to be raised, might cause an adverse vote so far as the pensions are concerned. The Canadian membership have no social security plan and our unemployment insurance scheme is very vague so far. In fact, we are not sure yet who comes under its provisions. As far as the old age pension in Ontario is concerned, if you have no assets whatsoever and are not in receipt of any other pensions they will give you \$20 a month. So you see that we rely very much on our union pension, and push this matter to the fore when organizing new members.

The July issue of the JOURNAL shows that the pension question is going to get some attention very quickly. No less than 70 applications were passed by the June meeting of the I. E. C. I hope that I am being unduly pessimistic.

We again lose two valued members of our organization. Brothers Cy. Walling and Urban Carr passed on since the last letter to the JOURNAL and to their families and friends we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and our loss.

Brother Shaw was selected to attend the Trades and Labor Congress convention, to be held in Winnipeg, to represent Local Union 353. I rather think they sent him along to see what kind of a job I made of representing the Brotherhood out there. I will try to have some news of the convention in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

Brothers Bill Farquhar and Borden Cochran have been appointed to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and should, along with Jack Price, make their presence felt after they get the hang of things.

Johnny Hughson is again chairman of the entertainment committee, which should help the dull winter to pass quickly.

Plans are being made to have a dinner for the electrical delegates to the A. F. of L. convention here this fall. More white meat for the local committee.

J. NUTLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

The enemies of labor are once again attempting to bring about pressure to discredit the labor movement. The little respite we enjoyed after the defeat we handed them in their previous attempt was short lived. Now they are shouting for a law to freeze wages.

The newspapers are once again taking up the cry, "Stop inflation!" The paid hirelings of big corporations and industry are shouting their cry over the air waves, "Freeze wages and stop inflation!" We all knew that the silence of the professional labor baiters was not for long. The spark that touched off the present campaign was the decision of the War Labor Board in the Little Steel case. Here an increase of 44 cents a day was granted, where the union had asked for \$1 a day.

This decision was rated as unfavorable by both labor organizations, the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., because the board incorporated in the decision the plan to set up a formula to settle future disputes. This plan was agreed upon by the members of the board representing industry and the public, and voted against by the labor members of the board. Where we were not satisfied by the board's decision the newspapers have been citing this as a victory for labor, and from some of their editorials one would be led to believe that if similar increases are awarded to workers in other industries, inflation is just around the corner.

The employers would have the public believe that if there is more money in the workers' pay envelope, this additional buying

NAVY IMPROVES LABOR RELATIONS

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Yards and Docks
Washington, D. C.

In reply address
The Bureau of Yards and Docks
and refer to No.

CIRCULAR LETTER

P8-1
Cir. Let. 170-42

15 July 1942

From: Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.
To:

Subject: Labor Policy

1 From time to time complaints reach the Bureau to the effect that Bureau representatives in the field show scant consideration of cases presented to them by representatives of labor organizations.

2 The Chief of Bureau realizes that in many instances excessive amounts of time are required to straighten out labor difficulties. However, it is believed that much can be accomplished toward establishing cordial labor relations if the accredited representatives of labor are convinced that any legitimate proposal which they make will receive careful consideration and will not be subject to peremptory rejection.

3 It is desired to establish a policy of giving consideration to all legitimate proposals and protests of accredited representatives of labor. If such proposals are not accepted, an effort should be made to explain to the labor representatives why the Navy representatives are unable to accept. The administration policy with respect to the recognition of the legitimate place of labor organizations is well known and has been enacted into law. The spirit of this policy should be carried through all of our dealings with the representatives of labor.

B. MOREELL

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power will result in inflation. They are attempting to kid the public into believing labor is responsible for the threat of inflation. Not that inflation is less dangerous to the men and women of the country who must work with their hands for their income than to the employers and industrialists. As President William Green, of the A. F. of L., has pointed out, the millionaire stands to lose only a part of the value of his wealth from inflation, whereas the worker may lose his bread and butter, his health and even life itself.

The formula laid down by the War Labor Board ties the cost of living as of a certain date to the income of labor and causes it to be frozen there. Control of wages in itself will not prevent inflation, as wages are only a small part of the cost of war production. An impartial survey has proved that if the wages in the entire war production were increased 10 per cent that would only add an increase of 1.7 to the cost of the product.

On the other hand, we all have seen the cost of vital commodities rising 20 or 25 per cent following a 10 per cent wage increase. Therefore, the solution lies not alone in wage control but also in the control of profits. No one, not even the War Labor Board, can halt the demand for wage increases so long as the things workers must buy and pay for—like food, clothing and rent—continue to advance in cost. To check wage increases when high incomes and profits are not yet bearing their fair share of taxation, when no effort has as yet been made to retard farm prices, is unfair discrimination against labor. Of living necessities, less than 70 per cent are covered by price ceilings. Fresh vegetables and fruits, lamb, beef, poultry and eggs, together with dairy products are not covered, nor are some of the services such as laundry, cleaning, etc. The fact that 40 per cent of the workers' food products are not covered and may increase in price makes it possible for the cost of living to rise.

One of the most difficult price control prob-

lems is the so-called rubber ceiling on farm prices. Because the farmer's income depends on the price he receives for his products, Congress has set up a parity system on farm prices. A 100 per cent of parity is one which gives the farmer the same purchasing power relative to other groups in the population as they had in 1909-1914. Recent legislation provides that farm prices must reach 110 per cent of parity before a price ceiling may be applied. The President has called for legislation to reduce this to 100 per cent of parity.

Under this parity setup, if wages rise, farm prices must be permitted to rise in proportion, hence when farm prices rise, cost of living rises and we must ask for additional wage increases.

Where the workers are asking for wage increases from 5 to 20 per cent and being condemned for their action, following are just a few examples of increased salaries paid to industrial executives: M. J. Sullivan, president of American Can Co., from \$51,000 to \$154,000, an increase of 200 per cent; Victor Emanuel, president, Aviation Corp., from \$25,000 to \$79,000, an increase of 216 per cent; E. H. Little, president of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., from \$131,000 to \$306,000, an increase of 132 per cent; C. A. Barker, vice president and treasurer, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., from \$30,000 to \$90,000, an increase of 200 per cent; Hall L. Hibbard, vice president, also of Lockheed, enjoyed an increase from \$17,500 to \$65,000, an increase of 271 per cent. It is men of this caliber who advocate the proposed sales tax whereby the working class would bear the burden of the tax program and they themselves might have their own tax burden lightened.

To gain our rightful place in the present war economy program labor must be given the facts so that unions can act intelligently at the conference table. Labor must have representation with government agencies. Government by executive order is dangerous unless the voice of the people is heard.

ELECTRICIANS WIN FLYING HONORS

By R. W. WORRAKER L. U. No. 561, Montreal, Que.



PILOT OFFICER W. J. BURROWS



PILOT OFFICER McCREADY

L. U. No. 561 is proud at this time to be able to present two Brothers who have distinguished themselves in their service to their country, Pilot Officer Brother G. McCready and Pilot Officer Brother W. Burrows, R. C. A. F., who, prior to their enlistment, were employed as apprentice electricians in the C. N. R. Montreal Shops.

Brother McCready enlisted as pilot and trained at Toronto, Ottawa, Victoriaville, Cap de Madeleine, Moncton and Trenton. While at Cap de Madeleine he won the Desmond Clarke Trophy for flying and was awarded his wings and commission at Moncton, following which he then took the instructor's course at Trenton, and is at present flying instructor at No. 13 S. F. T. S., St. Hubert. Brother McCready was 19 years of age when awarded his commission.

Pilot Officer Brother W. Burrows enlisted as wireless air gunner and trained at Guelph and Mont Joli. While at Guelph he received the highest academic award and on graduating as wireless air gunner at Mont Joli he came first in his class in all subjects and was awarded his commission. Both these Brothers credit considerable portion of their success to their electrical training, which speaks well for the technical knowledge of our craft.

In addition to these Brothers, the following members of L. U. No. 561 from the C. N. R. Montreal Shops are also serving their country in the various services: Private J. Cameron, R. C. C. S., now discharged and back on the job; Corporal R. W. Alexander, R. C. A. F., at present on active service; A. C. J. McDonald, R. C. A. F.; Bombardier G. Todd, R. C. E.; Private F. Carleson, 17th Mechanized Battalion; Private F. Button, C. G. G. Tank Corps; Private J. Nimmo, 2nd Battalion, Black Watch; Petty Officer R. Clark, R. C. Navy; Private G. Platt, R. C. O. C., and Private P. Dorion, Canadian Service Army; Corporal W. Morrow, 79th A. A. Battery. Corporal Morrow is a veteran of the last World War.

All these Brothers can be relied upon to live up to the best traditions of the I. B. E. W. L. U. No. 561 says good luck and happy landings to them all.

This week Local 363 lost one of its officers to the armed forces. Brother George F. Kettig, a member of our executive board, was inducted into the Army Air Force. Brother Kettig, who has been married for 14 years and at the time was employed on a vitally important defense job, was refused deferment by his local draft board. In the spirit of a true American, he refused to appeal his case and reported for induction. At present he is stationed with the 584th Technical School Squadron, 426th Technical Squadron at Miami Beach, Fla. Good luck, George.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Gosh a-mighty! End of the month snuck up on me and I must write a letter. Worked 10 hours today, went to the corner tavern, torpedoed a couple of schooners or was it three? Heard a yahoo arguing with his wife. "Sergeant York" was at the Warner, never at the Waldorf. I was there about a half an hour and he kept repeating "Sorry, Sergeant York was at the Warner"; it's still ringing in my ears, "Sergeant York was at the Warner." Bets were made, no money passed, but wifey was to get \$22 on the morrow instead of \$27 and pay the milk bill. I think myself "Sergeant York" must have been at the Warner.

Well, now, for the letter—to heck with "Sergeant York." Probably he was at the Warner. Work is quite busy here—so busy that our president had to call on one of his relatives from New Hampshire to help us out. Brother Tash first took him down to see the plant, and his expression, "jeeny criney, ain't that a corker!" might be incorporated in the vocabulary of his worthy sponsor, who at times is quite profuse in his verbage. Those false teeth of his turn yellow when he really does get going.

Getting back to the letter, on the job we have several big machines that were built in England. They were on a boat headed for Greece, were torpedoed and salvaged, big planes, and I mean big. We have a little man taking them apart and shining them up. He comes from Salem, is 52 inches tall and weighs about 100 pounds soaking wet. Patient little man. Name is Smothers; carries a wallet as long as himself. I think he uses it for a sleeping bag instead of going to the dog house.

He sure is making those machines look new. All the markings on the machines are written in Greek. Brother Ryan is the only one who can read them. Claims his folks were Greeks way back.

Attention, Philadelphia! I have a boy there on a new cruiser. I had my card in 98 during the last war. Also, attention, Cleveland! Got a boy there on a mine sweeper.

Well, I guess my letter is long enough. I still think "Sergeant York" was at the Warner.

ED. MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The Goodwill Ambassadors of Local 396 have moved out of the home territory and are now working out of Local 99. So-o-o the spotlight of Local 396's approval is this month turned on Business Agent Tom Kearney, the latest of our gallery of efficient, far-seeing business agents to grasp the opportunity of cooperating with old 396's endeavor to further the war effort. Whenever a little dab of cable splicing is the key impulse. Tom, take a bow.

Naturally, your reporter is in the midst of a great dearth of local news and where the work is being done is, of course, a military secret; but it is permitted to say that jaunty J. Montgomery McKenna has been gladdening the eyes of the populace in a famous New England watering place decked out in all the joyous raiment that the younger middle-aged set will be wearing next year.

John has given his three sons to the armed services and is well up in the ranks of our patriotic parents.

The Apsay has noticed a tendency among the brethren he meets on his travels to a certain hesitancy in the correct pronunciation of our celebrated B. A.'s name. It seems to be the widespread notion that it is pronounced My-shrawl. Nothing of the sort. Enunciate it clearly and distinctly Mish-rull. Hit the "Mish" hard and just caress the "rull." Everyone should learn the correct pronunciation now because as time goes on we will all hear more of and from him. On second thought, perhaps you had better call him "Art." He'd like it better.

Cyril, the demon helper, rose from his knees on the deck after making the last boat to the island and tapped the flapping sole back on his shoe. He mused pensively, "I just got it figured out. A crazy man is one whose sense of humor is different from yours."

THE APSAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

With our election over, with new officers, also a new business agent, the local saw fit to appoint yours truly press secretary.

I will try to do as well if not better than I did a few years ago.

Of course, the main issue for July was the spirited, most interesting election of new officers we have had for some time, and the result appears to have satisfied the majority of the Brothers.

I sincerely believe our new officers will fill the bill and perform the duties that are required of them. They are off to a good start and all that is necessary is the full cooperation of all the members. After all, any local can carry on properly with full cooperation.

For the next two years we elected the following: President, M. Parrish, a big, husky Irishman. He talks like he means business. Vice president, P. Collins, another Irishman who knows what it is all about. Financial secretary, Bob Motley fulfilled this job in good shape for the past two years, so they gave him another two years. Recording secretary, L. Paulk, almost a new chap as far as union activities, but will make a good man as time goes along. Our business agent, Shands Morgan, is tops—a business agent who was and still is a good mechanic. His tools are packed for the next two years. His office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. to 5 p. m., are prompt; also his telephone is very busy along with the amount of work we have around here at present.

As for our money end and bank account, our good Brother A. O. Richter was re-elected for the third time as treasurer. It is almost impossible to get him to a meeting on time, but just the same the Brothers like him, and that counts a great deal.

Executive board members are: M. Parrish, P. Collins, V. Belser, George McClintock, L. Paulk, Bob Motley, A. O. Richter.

As this goes to press we will have a delegation on the way to the Tennessee Electrical Association at Chattanooga, August 2. I will try to have a little of the doings in the next issue.

R. B. BAKER,
Press Secretary.

"Memphis on the Mississippi."

L. U. NO. B-654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

The American Federation of Labor, always a bitter foe of wars between nations, is nevertheless now very much in the front lines and the lines of home defense for the preservation of America and American ideals.

This attitude is typical of the Federation's loyalty to our nation and government during World War No. 1, the so-called war to end wars; and, we can be sure will be typical of the Federation's national loyalty in the years to come.

If ever our loyalty and devotion, our willingness to put forth every effort, and our determination to win were needed, they are needed now more than ever in this, the total war, so-called, instigated by the Axis powers.

Americans have always been proud to state that America is the greatest country on earth; that America was unbeatable in war or in any phase of human endeavor. This proud boast has been challenged in the past by nations who found, to their sorrow, that Americans were right in their claims.

But someone is always ready to try to topple the champion, someone who believes he has a new system or technique. The leaders of our enemy nations no doubt are of the positive opinion that they are the ones who

will eventually conquer America and deal out to us the same fate that was dealt to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Holland and the Norse countries.

This fate, we are sure, will never befall us, because Americans, while slow to anger, once aroused will have what it takes to win. We cannot, however, underestimate the strength and determination of our foes. We cannot but realize what defeat means to them after years of secret plotting and planning. They, who have held up such fantastic promises to their followers, will fight as long as their misguided people will support them. They will shed the blood of millions, but not one drop of their own, in their lust for control over those people whose only desire is to live in peace with their fellow beings.

The outcome of this war means continued high standards or slavery; self-government or dictatorship. In plain language, it means WE OR THEY.

We are confident of America's strength and power when aroused. This power and strength is the result of our millions of people standing and fighting as one until that great day when peace will again return to those who love peace so much that they are willing to fight and if necessary die for it.

Let us hope and pray that our Brothers and all those who are out there giving their all will return safe. Let us promise them our best on the home front. This is the least we can do to insure our future and the future of America as we now know it.

Our local union will soon be getting down to business for the fall and winter season. The local union school will soon be in session, the banquet season will soon be upon us, and good old winter will be here to cool us off. B-r-r-r.

The entertainment committee is now in the midst of plans for our annual picnic. Will cover it in the next issue.

Brother George Boos, of L. U. B-3, has returned from St. Louis and has cast anchor with us. He was the last delegate of the Tap Room Technicians to leave St. Louis after the convention.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 677, CRISTOBAL, C. Z.

Editor:

Orchids to Sylvia Jacobs, of Honolulu, for writing a most complete story of the routine of American women outside the continental United States.

At our June meeting we initiated Brothers F. C. Debes, C. E. Harris, L. G. Huff, C. S. Jameson, R. E. Malcom, L. M. Root and R. Seidman.

The results of our election of officers are as follows: President, P. Furr; vice president, A. B. Lord; recording secretary, R. Otto; financial secretary, B. Tydeman; treasurer, O. A. LaPointe; executive board, F. Moublow, C. F. VanGieson, R. Otto, O. A. LaPointe and E. M. Pierce; examining board, E. M. Pierce, W. C. Gavin, J. F. Krause, R. Graham and A. B. Lord.

Brother Dave Howe has been ill with the flu but is back on the job again.

Brother W. H. Ellis and Mrs. Ellis are the proud parents of a new baby girl.

C. T. SWEARINGEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

Our fifth birthday passed without much celebration. Somebody slipped. What's zat? Oh, no; don't leave it all to the local's officers.

Well, Two Gash Pegler, the columnist,

really admitted he is a labor spy. Huh? Surprised? Not me! When Walter Steele, our general chairman, converses with me about some no-bill, oh, my! those terrible phrases he uses. Sure those cussed dopes deserve it. I mean the blasphemy.

I haven't seen the boys from up Reading way for some time. Guess I'll have to give them a visit some Sunday.

OUR TOPIC

We have wriggled, crawled, stumbled, staggered, marched from the primordial slime to the threshold of television and remote control; yes, to the more advanced form of all the sciences. This is America the prosperous, the earth's richest land, matchless haven of opportunity, but less than one-third of her workers are organized in labor trades unions.

It must be conceded that the most sacred struggle in the world today is the battle for the preservation of democracy. This war has become so acute that the captains of industry have now invited the use of labor union capacity and willingness to supervise and speed up work, which has resulted in the delivery of war materials 14 months ahead of schedule. The name for this form of production is generally accepted as "labor-management cooperation." Please pause and consider the following sentence, study and remember it: The principle of a progressive participation of labor in management FORCES the frankest recognition within the sphere of all parties concerned, as the labor union and the employer. Make labor conscious of its place and the battle for democracy and labor is won.

It is the duty of every member in the American Federation of Labor to demand due respect from the no-bill. Force him to carry the ducat and have him play his part in the labor-management program.

The arguments and questions of the no-bill are sorely without foundation. His favorite questions are: "After the war what? Will Old Man Depression be inoculated with a serum and come to life?" Still others say we have come so near to accepting poverty, unemployment, prostitution and sweated wages as practical fatalities. Most certainly these statements are correct, but did not the A. F. of L. launch a drive for the six-hour day to help absorb unemployment? Did the no-bill participate?

Organized labor will not tour the road to degradation. It must not be assumed that everything is black from the point of view that a genuinely weak-minded group of dumb bunny no-bills living on this habitat failed to grasp the philosophy of the American Federation of Labor.

When the time presents itself to necessitate a shorter work day and week the A. F. of L. will be prepared to administer the collective and organized wisdom of its past experiences to enforce a fertile adjustment in behalf of labor (organized only, I hope). All this is not beyond reproach. It is the aim and ambition of an organized labor group to sufficient protection for a livelihood. Keep organized, not only for the duration but for all time. And now buy bonds and stamps.

DAVID F. CROUSE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

The latest investigations respecting the early condition of the human race are tending to the conclusion that mankind commenced their career at the bottom of the scale and worked their way up from savagery to civilization through the slow accumulations of experimental knowledge.

This statement has a bearing on the history of the trade union movement, which has its origin away back in the eleventh century. The earliest guilds are found in Saxon times, and were very much what we understand by clubs. At first they were associations of men for more or less religious and charitable purposes, and formed a sort of artificial family, whose members were bound by the bond not of kinship but of an oath, while the guild-feast, held once a month in the communion hall, replaced the family gatherings of kinfolk.

Before I proceed any further I may mention that I am speaking of the early history in England, where the guilds had their origin. To go a little further, these guilds were found both in towns and manors, but chiefly in the former, where men were brought more closely together. Besides (1) the religious guilds, we find in Saxon times (2) the frith guilds, formed for mutual assistance in case of violence, wrong or false accusations, or in any legal affairs. These guilds took on various forms. The craft guilds were associations of handicraftsmen, or artisans, and were separate from the merchant guilds. Such guilds were found, too, not only in towns but in country villages, as is known, e.g., in the case of some Norfolk villages, and remains of their halls in villages have been found. Their guild feasts are probably represented to this day in the parish feasts, survivals of ancient custom.

It is a known fact that the merchant guilds played a very important part in building up the constitution and freedom of the towns. But let us look for a moment at the work of the artisans' guilds, or crafts guilds, which afterwards became very important. These guilds are found not only in London but in provincial towns. The London weavers are mentioned as a craft guild in the time of Henry I, A. D. 1100, and, mark you, most of these guilds seemed to have existed already for a long period. The goldsmiths' guild claimed to have possessed land before the Norman Conquest, and it was fairly powerful in the days of Henry II, A. D. 1154, for he found it convenient to try to suppress it. It is interesting to note that it did not receive the public recognition of a charter until the fourteenth century. They arose, of course, first in the towns and originally seem to have consisted of a small body of the leading men of a particular craft.

The guild tried to secure good work on the part of its members, and attempted to suppress the production of wares by irresponsible persons who were not members of the craft. Their fundamental principle was that a member should work not only for his own private advantage but for the reputation and good of his trade. The guild took care to secure a supply of competent workmen for the future by training young people in its particular industry, and hence arose the apprentice system. The guild, moreover, exercised a moral control over its members and secured their good behavior, thus forming an effective branch of the social police. On the other hand, it had many of the characteristics of a benefit society.

I would like to continue this discussion but space will not permit. As I said at the beginning of my article, man commenced his career at the bottom of the scale and worked his way upwards.

The trade union is a very powerful factor and plays a very important part in the basic industries, not only in production but in the administration. Leaders in the trade union movement are holding government positions and are of great value in helping to solve many problems arising out of the industry.

This is a very important period. The war has brought on many changes. High-ranking

officials in our government have made some fundamental statements concerning a future society after the war. These are men with vision; they are thinking of a planned society where each and all will have an opportunity to live as he should, and not in fear of war.

The dark clouds that are ahead of us will bring some trying times. It will test the very best of us. It will be another experience. Many problems will have to be solved, and they will be solved, for through those dark clouds there is a light shining, and it will get brighter and brighter until mankind is freed from the bondage and the horrors of war.

Onward to victory! Let us build the future by helping to destroy those who would want to build a world of serfs. Onward to victory! Buy War Bonds, more and more!

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

I, like nearly everyone else, get confused a great deal about some things and the way they are handled by some of our "Wise Boys" in Congress.

I saw a picture in the paper a few days ago of three or more of these "gentlemen" assembled around a table bouncing a piece of synthetic rubber, and the expression on their faces was actually silly. "Bouncing the rubber question" seems to be just the word for it. Pearl Harbor, Bataan, Wake and the Aleutian Islands. What next? And so much valuable time being wasted.

I am sorry to say at this particular time the tendency on the part of some of our administrative and legislative agencies is to "let's let it wait until after the election." We cannot possibly acquire or make enough rubber for our most pressing war needs. What is to be done about it? "Nothing just now—but after the election."

Doesn't it make you weary and tired to read about the spy trial? Why should we take up so much time with proven enemies caught on our coast? Treat them as spies! This is war! Given the chance, they would have done their jobs, possibly killing hundreds of us, besides wrecking plants and material.

I was talking to a friend of mine this day whose brother had been killed on one of our merchant ships without warning and he went to a watery grave, and at the same time so much has been said and done about the military funeral given, with taps sounded, for the victims of an enemy sub sunk off our coast. A captain of a merchant ship was shot for not giving the name of his ship. All of this diplomacy might have been very well in wars of yesterday, but it will not do to soft-pedal an enemy that makes slaves of the people of invaded countries, nor can we expect any mercy from "yellow heathens" if they get the chance.

The men in our armed forces, all branches, are the best fighting men in the world, given the chance. With able leaders, American skilled mechanics are the best in the world and are proving this on the assembly lines and in all war industries. Let's get rid of the "politicians" and "figureheads" in Washington and get going—win the war this year, not 1943. No wonder the heroes of Bataan, Singapore and Burma, when they land on our shores protest that this is a bloody war and the people at home don't seem to know it. A wounded officer from the Far East said, "Hell, we haven't begun to win the war and we're talking about how we will set down the peace terms. We've got to get down in the mud and

fight like hell, and believe me we've got to do it pretty soon."

Everything is on the hustle down here in this State of Sunshine and Flowers. Our gang at the old S. A. L. is keeping pretty busy, and I understand the boys over at the Jacksonville Terminal Company have their hands full also. Bob, don't forget us down this way. Haven't heard from you since you went out on the diesel. Good luck.

Yours to keep 'em rolling.

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-925, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Editor:

The above is a mixed local, consisting of inside wiremen and the employees of Grand Junction District of the Public Service Company of Colorado, a Cities Service Company subsidiary. The utilities group organized February 19, 1939, and has been working for recognition by the company ever since. The company opposed us in every way that they could, as they did on other properties owned and operated in the state. The case was taken to the N. L. R. B. shortly after we organized, and after the company had refused to recognize us as bargaining agent. International Representative Lester R. Morrell acted as our agent.

The company then used all of the delaying tactics possible legally, first claiming that they did not come under the jurisdiction of the board, as they were not in interstate commerce, in the meantime bringing all of the indirect pressure to bear on their employees they could to keep the membership in the union down. But, with one exception, every member who originally joined and is still working for the company is a member today. Finally, when they could delay no longer they consented to a board-supervised election, which was held February 12, 1942, which we carried by a very comfortable margin.

The local then, with the help of Brother Morrell, worked up a proposed contract, which was presented to the company. They, after studying it over, presented a contract of their own as a counter proposition. A committee consisting of Brothers Williamson, Tucker and Perry was elected to represent our local along with Brother Morrell to negotiate a final contract with the company. This contract was signed June 24, after negotiations covering a period of six weeks, with wage scale retroactive to June 1.

The contract contains very good working conditions and seniority provisions, and is considered very fair by both the men involved and the local management of the company. A spirit of cooperation is very strong after the heat of the battle, and the local is determined to do all it can to foster that spirit. We are very proud of the fact that our small group of men, representing only 44 operating employees, has been able to do what many assured us was impossible, namely, to organize the Public Service Company of Colorado.

This was made possible by two things, the sticking of our membership to their guns and the never-say-die spirit of Brother Morrell, our international representative. We feel that, due to what we have accomplished, it will be easier for the rest of the company employees to gain recognition, and we hope they will soon take advantage of the fact and give us a chance to welcome them into the Brotherhood and to congratulate them on successfully-negotiated contracts.

We have no war industries near here, and, due to the building restrictions, our inside men are scattered all over the map, wherever they can find something to do. They all report that without I. B. E. W. cards it would have been impossible to go to work.

JAMES FERGUSON,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1067, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

Just another letter from Local B-1067, Warren, Ohio, telephone operators. We were pleased to see our letter in the JOURNAL.

We celebrated the fifth birthday of our union June 10, 1942, with a dinner at the Mahoning Country Club. After the dinner dancing was enjoyed and a good time was had by all.

We are proud and pleased to report we have negotiated our agreement with the company 100 per cent. It was through the untiring efforts of our agreement committee that we were able to receive the nice raise.

The agreement committee was headed by June Russell, and her aides were Bobbie Oden, Effie Hutcheson, Vernadina Moore, Mary Logan, our president, Jean Johnston, and Business Manager Agnes Kenkel.

The Newton Falls, Ohio, operators were taken into our union in June. We are very glad to have them become members of Local B-1067.

We are planning a union picnic in the near future.

You will hear more from us next month.

VADA T. LALLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1215, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Well, here goes again with notes on the month of July from the nation's capital. Dick Whitman, Stan Brayshaw, Wally Brester and Carl Lindberg spent a hectic two days in preparing for a three-minute pickup from a tank at Fort Meade, for "We, the People." And they say this business isn't complicated. Whitman had another trip to Norfolk, Va., for a "Spirit of '42" show. That guy really gets around—let's call him "In again, out again, gone again, Finnigan."

Bob Pilcher back from his vacation with that satisfied look. And a nice coat of tan. Ah, for the aristocratic life! Harold Forry came back with tales of lots of good fishing. It's nice work if you can get it. Mark Beale is said to have spent his vacation in the family mansion, "way down in old Alexandria, Va. There's no place like home, eh, Mark? The transmitter crew says that Bill Kriz is spending his vacation at "an undisclosed point on the Atlantic coast." As long as the undisclosed place doesn't have bars on the windows, it'll be all right.

Roy Bechtol's impatiently awaited big event turned out to be an addition to the family—and of the female sex. Bring her up right, and we'll make a broadcaster of her, Roy. Or does she already understand the gentle art of broadcasting—without r. f. amplification? Ted Morris left us abruptly; Uncle Sammy called and Ted answered. Those two silver bars are nothing to sneeze at—some class, Captain Morris. Good luck, fella.

The WJSV studio staff is preparing to break out a barrel of cheer and will meet Red Dalton at the door with a brass band when he returns to the fold on August 23. The transmitter staff's loss is our gain. Frank Seville is talking about leaving us for the Navy Department—we have hopes of talking him out of it; all the studio staff will sincerely miss Frank. Including a certain night telephone operator. Why do these things have to happen to us?

Navy Wants Craftsmen

The United States Navy wants construction men! An urgent call has been issued for 65,000 construction mechanics to enlist immediately for overseas service, building bases for the Navy. Men between the ages of 17 to 50 may apply at the nearest Naval recruiting station for details.

The "Seabees," as the construction battalions are called, will be armed and equipped to fight if need be, to defend themselves, but they are not combatant units. The Navy intends eventually to enlist 100,000 American workmen and hopes to draw most of them from A. F. of L. unions.

Carpenters, bricklayers, electricians, power-plant operators, blacksmiths, metal-smiths, drillers, drivers, wharf builders and other construction trades are wanted. Each company will be composed of 226 men, of which some 60 will be classed as laborers. Each mechanic will be asked to perform only the work for which he is best suited, since each company will include men of several different trades.

Rates of pay are good. All applicants accepted will receive at least a rank of second-class seaman, to as high as chief petty officer, at wage scales running from \$54 to \$138 per month, exclusive of any amounts which may be sent as allowances to dependents. In addition to his pay and allowances, the worker is furnished with all the perquisites of regular armed forces, including food, housing, clothing, transportation, medical and dental care and other incidentals.

Commander E. J. Spaulding, who heads the recruiting service for the Seabees, advises that each candidate should apply at the nearest Naval recruiting office. He will be interviewed by an engineer from the Navy Department to determine his rank, which will be based on three primary requirements: Experience, age and ability. Physical requirements will not be so rigid as in the case of combat recruits.

Upon acceptance and classification the candidate goes to Norfolk, Va., Naval training base for a 21-day quarantine period. He will receive the necessary inoculations required by all foreign service men, and his classification will be further checked.

After the stay at Norfolk he will be sent to California for three to four weeks of additional training, including a small amount of military.

Those who have already enlisted with the Seabees comment on the splendid treatment they receive, the good food, accommodations, and the intelligence and courtesy of the officer personnel.

If you wish further information regarding enlistment, write to Commander E. J. Spaulding, Room 1305, Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

"John Weismuller" Brester is in great form these days, and threatening to seek a few laurels as Tarzan, the grape. A few days at one of the local swimming pools hasn't done him much good—he seems more waterlogged than ever. Swimming is the perfect solution

to the Washington hot weather problem, though. Highly recommended.

If for no other reason, we have to get this war over in a hurry so WJSV can get a new air-conditioning system. The present system is as temperamental as an over-inflated production man in a two by four control room. Anytime there is any doubt about whether or not the weather is hot, we just check on the air conditioning—if it's not running, it must be hot. Never fails to happen, does it? We welcome Brother Kenneth Cox, formerly of WKRC to our mad staff shortly after the middle of August. Thrice welcome to our den of thieves.

The transmitter staff still claims the laurels for buying War Bonds; they average around 12 per cent per man per payday. Now there is a record to shoot at. Are you trying—to keep 'em flying?

A. O. HARDY,
Acting Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1317, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Local No. 1317 recently elected their officers for the ensuing two years. Yours truly was elected president; Arthur Smith, who declined the nomination for president, was elected vice president, and is now my good right arm. We all feel very fortunate in having him in our local as he has been one of the outstanding exponents of labor in the state of Maine for over 20 years, and in our estimation he gives our local more prestige than anyone we have encountered. It is a pleasure to see and hear him in a few well-expressed words to quell the most heated arguments. I reiterate, my good right arm.

Brother Phil Derrah, our financial secretary, who started in this capacity when we received our charter, was reelected, and is just as enthusiastic and conscientious in his many hours of work as when he started.

Brother John Hassin, who was our delegate to the state convention in Waterville, was reelected recording secretary.

Brother Cliff Thomas, with solemn demeanor and droll sense of humor, was reelected treasurer.

Brother George Smith, the well-liked assistant foreman of Department 21 in the S. P. S. C., was elected to the executive board. With his technical ability along with his keen sense of fairness he is distinctly an asset to Local No. 1317.

Brother Alva Thoits was elected to the executive board and it is prophesied that in a few years his name will be well known in labor ranks in New England.

Last, but not least, on the executive board is Brother Charles Wittenzellner. Charlie declared himself openly and campaigned for the A. F. of L. while many were sitting tight to see what would develop and who would win the election in the S. P. S. C. Seldom talks but when he does it shows that he has given the subject deep consideration.

L. U. No. 1317 was the first local for shipyard workers to receive a charter in the state of Maine. We now have 175 members and within two weeks will have 250.

The A. F. of L. negotiated one of the finest contracts in history with the S. P. S. C. We take off our hats to Brothers Buckley, Steinmiller and Young, who did this fine piece of work. Local No. 1317 has not had all clear sailing, however, as we ran into serious trouble and could not solve it ourselves. We located Brother Regan in Montpelier, Vt., at 8:30 p. m. He arrived in Portland the next day and at 3:30 p. m. he had the trouble settled with the management of the yard. I was fortunate enough to be present at the conference with Brother Regan and Mr. Pinkham, general manager of the S. P. S. C., who appears to be a square shooter. Brother

Regan has certainly endeared himself to Local No. 1317.

Dick Leighton, foreman of Department 12, finds time in his responsible position to be a strong advocate of organized labor.

Brother Fred Weikal, who is directly responsible for Department 21 going A. F. of L. 100 per cent, finds time to attend most of our meetings and carry on his department in a very efficient manner.

F. H. LANCASTER,
President.

United Nations In Common Cause

By WILLIAM GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

A year ago, on June 22, 1941, Hitler sealed his own doom. Flushed with a succession of easy victories over unprepared smaller nations, this lightweight Napoleon dared to go out of his class and take on mighty Russia. He knows now that this was a fatal mistake.

At first, Hitler's war machine found easy pickings in Russia. Due to the surprise nature of the attack, the invading nazi armies swiftly seized huge chunks of territory. Russia's military strategists effected retreat after retreat, luring the foe deeper and deeper into the interior and forcing him to extend his lines of supply and communication. Hitler was so certain that these early victories would destroy the morale of the Russian troops and the Russian people, that he did not see the danger.

And then, almost before the gates of Moscow, the Russian Army made its stand. And behind the nazi lines, the Russian people whom Hitler believed conquered and quiescent launched a campaign of guerrilla warfare which terrorized and frustrated the aggressors. Reeling under the heaviest blows they ever had suffered, the nazi armies fell back and began to retreat for the first time, while Hitler tore his hair in rage. And then, to complete the demoralization of the nazi invaders, came the dread Russian winter for which they were not prepared by their foolishly optimistic leaders.

SECOND GREAT MISTAKE

This was the first turning point of the war. The second came when the United States, treacherously attacked by Japan at Pearl Harbor, mobilized for all-out war against the enemies of human decency.

A year ago, only a few hours after nazi troops set foot on Russian soil, Winston Churchill, in a historic message to the entire world, hailed Russia as an ally of democracy and pledged her the full support of the British Empire.

Almost simultaneously, President Roosevelt took a similar stand and threw open to Russia the vast resources of America through the lend-lease program.

These statesmen welcomed Russia as an ally and brushed aside political differences of the past as of no account in the face of the desperate emergency faced by humanity in all the world.

Thus Russia was accepted into the family of the United Nations whose citizens are determined that nazism and

fascism must be wiped from the face of the earth at any cost.

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER

Fate has now joined the United Nations in a common cause. We are fighting, sacrificing and serving together to destroy tyrants and defeat their plans for world domination. In a solemn compact these United Nations have pledged their sacred honor, their lives, their fortunes, their manpower and their resources to crush Hitler and all he represents. That means that the workers of Russia, the United States and Great Britain and all their Allies, must stand together and fight together, immovable in their determination that the war must be carried on until a decisive and complete victory is won.

During the past winter, we in America were greatly cheered and encouraged as the Russian Army exploded the myth of nazi invincibility. While the war picture looked gloomy on other fronts, the news of Hitler ordering his generals shot for their failure to conquer Russia came as a heartening stimulus to our own war effort. All doubts vanished that the forces of nazism and fascism could be and would be defeated.

CALLS FOR SECOND FRONT

Hitler knows that he is fighting time as well as the greatest aggregation of military power ever mobilized for war on a world-wide scale. He knows that his men cannot withstand a second winter in Russia like the last. That is why he can be expected to gather his forces for a last desperate attempt to crush Russia now. And that is why it is imperative that the United Nations open a second front in Europe at the earliest practical moment.

We are assured by our leaders and by events that the way is being prepared for such a rear-guard assault on Hitler which will force him to withdraw some of his forces now concentrated in the east to defend the western front. We are shipping vast quantities of planes and armament and trained fliers and soldiers to the European zone for the opening of the new offensive. At this moment, Great Britain's

air force, aided by American contingents, is paving the way for the attack by continuous and wholesale bombing raids which are destroying Germany's war industries and shaking the morale of her people.

Our victory message tonight to the unwilling slaves of Hitler in Germany and in the conquered nations is: "It won't be long now!"

And to the brave and unconquerable people of Russia we send this word: "Keep up the good fight for the Yanks are coming!"

WORKERS PRODUCE MIRACLES

In the meantime, American workers serving on the home production front are doing their share to speed victory. In all my experience I have never witnessed a more patriotic devotion to duty. The millions of American workers are on the job and they are accomplishing production miracles every day. The goals set for them were considered fantastic, yet they have exceeded them all. Today America is outproducing the Axis in planes, ships, guns and tanks and before long these implements of war will be hurled at the enemy with full and crushing force.

American workers, along with our citizens in all other walks of life, regard the heroic resistance of the Russian Army with unbounded admiration. But even our respect for the accomplishments of these unconquerable fighters is overshadowed by our esteem for the spirit of the Russian people. Hitler's fifth column found no traitors in their ranks. His blitzkrieg struck no terror in their hearts. They have stood up under the worst punishment ever meted out to a civilian population anywhere and have undergone fearful suffering to defend their homes and homeland. No invading army, whipped on by tyrants, will ever defeat them.

Our sympathy for the plight of the Russian people now finds expression in practical assistance. Our government is rushing arms and ammunition to Russia. We can do our part by sending food, clothing and medicine to relieve the suffering of the Russian people. This is made possible through an American agency, incorporated as Russian War Relief. More than a million dollars worth of supplies has been sent to Russia by this organization. Much more help is needed. I am confident that the American people will need no urging to contribute to this cause.

Speaking for the six million American workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, I pledge their unstinted aid to Russian War Relief. These men and women will give their hard-earned dollars to help strengthen the resistance of the Russian people and to intensify their civilian defense. I say this knowing that the members of the American Federation of Labor have already contributed more than \$100,000 to this cause. But that is just a tiny down-payment on what they will give.

This is a peoples' war. The people of America and the Russian people are in the same boat. They will share their resources generously, just as they will share the glory of victory triumphantly.

BADGES OF HONOR



I. B. E. W. emblematic buttons show minimum number of years of membership. They were designed and fabricated at the instance of the 1941 national convention of the I. B. E. W. They are identical except for the 10, 15 and 25 years' membership designation. They are beautiful, of 10 karat gold and priced at \$2.00. The buttons are a trifle smaller in size than the reproductions above.

THE JOURNAL OF
ELECTRICAL
WORKERS
AND OPERATORS

News
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Outstanding labor magazine
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Portrait of a man in a hat
Train
Worker on a ladder
Worker on a machine

Washington, D. C. APRIL, 1942
Washington, D. C. MAY, 1942
Washington, D. C. JUNE, 1942
Washington, D. C. JULY, 1942

RECORDING THE ELECTRICAL ERA
RECORDING THE ELECTRICAL ERA
RECORDING THE ELECTRICAL ERA
RECORDING THE ELECTRICAL ERA

IN MEMORIAM

Joseph Rollins, L. U. No. 26

Initiated July 31, 1913

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 26, pay tribute of respect to the memory of Joseph Rollins; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of the family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. F. PRELLER,
Washington, D. C. Business Manager

Arthur P. Meyer, L. U. No. 794

Initiated March 21, 1934

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 794, record the passing of our Brother, Arthur P. Meyer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

A. J. STRODEN,
FRANK WOLFE,
C. E. BACUS,
Chicago, Ill. Committee.

Adam R. Weiland, L. U. No. B-965

Initiated October 6, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-965, record the passing of Brother Adam R. Weiland;

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. A. HARPOLD,
Beaver Dam, Wis. Financial Secretary

Keith Jacobs, L. U. No. B-965

Initiated November 12, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-965, record the passing of Brother Keith Jacobs.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. A. HARPOLD,
Beaver Dam, Wis. Financial Secretary

A. H. Embree, L. U. No. 838

Initiated November 7, 1917, in L. U. No. 376

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 838, mourn the passing of Brother A. H. Embree; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

O. G. MURPHY,
F. F. WAHRENDORFF,
LEON SCHLAGER,
Meridian, Miss. Committee

Warren Kimball, L. U. No. B-965

Initiated November 1, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-965, record the passing of Brother Warren Kimball;

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. A. HARPOLD,
Beaver Dam, Wis. Financial Secretary

J. C. Walling, L. U. No. 253

Initiated May 27, 1926

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 253, record the untimely passing of Brother James C. Walling; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CECIL M. SHAW,
Toronto, Canada. Financial Secretary

O. W. Patty, L. U. No. 271

Initiated April 3, 1942

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 271, record the sudden death of Brother O. W. Patty; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

HENRY W. BROWN,
EMMETT L. SMITH,
JOE BLAIR,
Wichita, Kans. Committee

Albert Fayhe, L. U. No. 231

Initiated April 3, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 231, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Albert Fayhe, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Fayhe, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

B. F. FRENCH,
G. E. PRESCOTT,
D. T. ANDERSON,
Sioux City, Iowa. Committee

Walter A. Aylward, L. U. No. 396

Initiated February 17, 1913

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself our true and loyal Brother and president, Walter A. Aylward, the members of Local No. 396 wish to express their deep sympathy and keen sense of loss to his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family, a copy be spread on the records of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

HAROLD J. THOMAS,
JOHN J. GAY,
FRANK M. SULLIVAN,
Boston, Mass. Committee

Frank Nau, L. U. No. B-34

Initiated February 10, 1937

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-34, record the passing of Brother Frank Nau; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and that a copy be entered in the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent for publication to the editor of our monthly magazine; also that the charter be draped for 30 days, and that the men assembled stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

DON McLAREN,
CHARLES WINTERS,
ELMER KREFTING,
Peoria, Ill. Committee

A. W. Winhold, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated March 18, 1936

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, record the passing of our Brother, A. W. Winhold, who passed away May 6, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

J. RAY KLINE,
E. L. HATHORNE,
BEN SMALL,
West Frankfort, Ill. Committee

Paul Ertel, L. U. No. B-23

Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on June 23, 1942, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Paul Ertel;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

HARRY RICE,
ED LaBARRE,
St. Paul, Minn. Committee

Nicholas Marks, L. U. No. B-23

Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on June 2, 1942, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Nicholas Marks;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

HARRY RICE,
ED LaBARRE,
St. Paul, Minn. Committee

Charles Kunze, L. U. No. B-23

Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on June 26, 1942, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Charles Kunze;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

HARRY RICE,
ED LaBARRE,
St. Paul, Minn. Committee

Carleton B. Dresser, L. U. No. 515*Initiated June 11, 1918*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, Carleton B. Dresser;

Whereas L. U. No. 515 has lost in the passing of Brother Dresser, our financial secretary of long standing, a true and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 515, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

A. H. BARKER,
W. E. BRINSON,
F. M. MERRELL,

Newport News, Va.

Committee

W. Wallace Bruner, L. U. No. 114*Initiated June 26, 1941*

To L. U. No. 114 again falls the sorrowful necessity of reporting the passing onward of a valued member, Brother W. Wallace Bruner.

To his loved ones, we wish to extend our deepest sympathy, and to assure them that we sorrow with them in a loss which, in a measure, we share.

Our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Bruner, and a copy of this tribute spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

G. W. BELL,
AL SEELEY,
K. H. DAVIS,

Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Committee

Joseph Payden, L. U. No. B-160*Initiated April 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 292*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, record the death, June 27, 1942, of our departed friend and Brother, Joe Payden.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

GEORGE P. PHILLIPS,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Secretary

Fred E. Larned, L. U. No. 210*Initiated July 23, 1937*

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 210, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Fred E. Larned; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of L. U. No. 210 be extended to the members of his family at their time of grief; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local lodge, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

JOHN N. GASKO,
CHARLES FORSLING,
J. L. BUTLER,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Committee

William O'Connell, L. U. No. 501*Initiated September 9, 1934*

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William O'Connell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. W. RATCLIFF,

Yonkers, N. Y.

Chairman, Committee

William H. Salzer, L. U. No. B-130*Initiated October 5, 1934*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-130, record the passing of Brother William H. Salzer, whose death occurred on June 22, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

S. G. DOBSON, SR.,
H. C. FISHER,
C. L. ISLEY,

New Orleans, La.

Committee

John R. Sias, L. U. No. 329*Initiated March 25, 1937*

Lost at sea by enemy action. It is with deepest regret that we report the death of Brother Sias, killed while in the performance of his duties as engineer in the United States Merchant Marine.

A staunch and active member of the I. B. E. W. and vice president of Local Union No. 329 at the time he entered the Merchant Marine service, Brother Sias is mourned by the members of L. U. No. 329, and our sincerest sympathy is extended to his wife and loved ones. God grant that Brother Sias and his mates in sacrifice shall not have died in vain.

L. B. MINER,
W. J. DAVIS,
K. D. HARDEN,

Shreveport, La.

Committee

Charles E. Richey, L. U. No. 417*Initiated November 13, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 417, do record the passing on of Brother Charlie E. Richey, on June 10.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones. We shall send a copy of this resolution to the family, also a copy to our official Journal of the Brotherhood.

May God in some way bless the bereaved ones.

A. J. KOEHNE,

Coffeyville, Kans.

Financial Secretary

Edward Trudersheim, L. U. No. B-53*Initiated September 2, 1941*

Whereas His pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Trudersheim; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Trudersheim L. U. No. B-53 has lost a true and faithful Brother, whose deeds and noble character are best remembered by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-53 extend our heartfelt sympathy and regrets to the bereaved family and relatives of our late Brother in this dark hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That we bow our heads in silent meditation one minute, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of our late Brother Trudersheim.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
WILLIAM BURKREY,
J. P. DeLANEY,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

W. P. Anthony, L. U. No. 125*Reinitiated September 14, 1917*

The passing onward of an old time and formerly very active member has cast a shadow of sadness over L. U. No. 125, and we sorrowfully report that the membership file of Brother W. P. Anthony has been closed.

Long association, and his agreeable personality, have served to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship, and we assure his loved ones that we, in no small measure, share their grief. Our sympathy we extend to them in a mutual loss.

The charter of L. U. No. 125 shall be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Anthony, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

FRED M. DAVIS,
HARRY LIVINGSTONE,
M. KUPETZ,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

J. D. Kendrick, L. U. No. 329*Initiated May 28, 1936*

Killed while in the performance of his duties as superintendent of fire alarm and police telegraph, Brother Kendrick met death in a traffic accident in the downtown section while supervising installations.

Being a conscientious member of the Brotherhood and a man honest in his dealings with his fellow man, the membership of L. U. No. 329 do sincerely regret the passing of our Brother and friend, Brother Kendrick, and may the loving memories of the past help to dull the pain in the hearts of his wife and children.

L. B. MINER,
W. J. DAVIS,
K. D. HARDEN,

Shreveport, La.

Committee

Joseph Katz, L. U. No. 501*Initiated December 10, 1926*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 501, record the passing of our Brother, Joseph Katz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. W. RATCLIFF,

Yonkers, N. Y.

Chairman, Committee

Henry Roderer, L. U. No. B-921*Initiated March 27, 1942*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-921, record the death of our friend and Brother, Henry Roderer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

MINERVA LITWAK,

Recording Secretary, Pro Tem.
Elizabeth, N. J.**A. S. Benedict, L. U. No. B-876***Initiated October 21, 1940*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, A. S. Benedict; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-876 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which we to a large extent share with them; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HAROLD JOHNSON,
BOYD STREETER,
LAVERNE BOLLENBACHER,
ARCHIE BEKKER,

Muskegon, Mich.

Committee

Salvatore Fiorentino, L. U. No. 817*Initiated October 24, 1934*

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take suddenly from our midst Brother Salvatore Fiorentino; and

Whereas in his passing to eternal reward L. U. No. 817 has lost one of its most faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the meeting stand in silent tribute to his memory for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days from this date; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family at this time, and that a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Fiorentino, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in Pace.

JOHN MACKAY,
ROBERT PERSONS,
FREDERICK B. DORNER,

New York, N. Y.

Committee

Earl A. Christensen, L. U. No. 408*Initiated January 15, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 408, mourn the loss and untimely passing of our Brother, Earl A. Christensen. In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member who was always a credit to our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 408 express deep and sincere appreciation for the service given to our cause by our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 408 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 408, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. L. SMITH,
Missoula, Mont. Recording Secretary

C. E. Jackson, L. U. No. B-465*Initiated April 2, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, C. E. Jackson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

L. M. McLEAN,
W. A. HAYWARD,
F. H. CHASE,
San Diego, Calif. Committee

M. Garcia, L. U. No. B-465*Initiated July 8, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, M. Garcia; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

ANSELINO LOZANO,
AURELIO GUTIERREZ,
WILFRED J. BEAUCHAMP,
San Diego, Calif. Committee

Walter Schade, L. U. No. B-309*Initiated August 14, 1917, in L. U. No. 703*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-309, record the passing of our Brother, Walter Schade; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting; a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Schade.

TOMMY O'LAUGHLIN,
M. H. NICHOLS,
ROY CAMERER,
E. St. Louis, Ill. Committee

Gilbert Hippy, L. U. No. B-309*Initiated December 13, 1921, in L. U. No. 703*

We, the members of L. U. No. B-309, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of our Brother, Gilbert Hippy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Hippy.

TOMMY O'LAUGHLIN,
M. H. NICHOLS,
ROY CAMERER,
E. St. Louis, Ill. Committee

O. J. Bundy, L. U. No. B-11*Initiated April 11, 1919, in L. U. No. 418*

It is with a deep sense of sorrow and loss that we record the passing of our true friend and faithful Brother, O. J. Bundy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we honor his memory by expressing to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

L. R. BARNES,
L. E. SHELTON,
J. H. AULD,
Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

John R. Hughes, L. U. No. B-160*Reinitiated February 22, 1941*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, record the death, July 20, 1942, of our departed friend and Brother, John R. Hughes.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Raymond G. Letcher, L. U. No. 744*Initiated November 13, 1938*

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take unto himself, our dearly beloved Brother, Raymond G. Letcher, and left an unfillable void in our midst; and

Whereas Brother Letcher has been a true and faithful member of this local union from the day of his initiation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in his remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of the local, and the original sent to the family of our beloved Brother.

S. R. CORRADO,
A. S. DAWSON,
C. T. PORR,
G. J. RAY,
E. G. RIEKER,
Philadelphia, Pa. Executive Board

William Dye, L. U. No. 193*Initiated September 20, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 193, record the passing of our Brother, William Dye; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN F. MEIDEL,
W. H. COLLINS,
Springfield, Ill. Committee

Charles Seguin, L. U. No. 568*Reinitiated February 13, 1935*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 568, record the passing of one of our esteemed members, Brother Charles Seguin; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, that we as a body assembled in meeting stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 568, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 568 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

A. S. MACFARLANE,
Montreal, Quebec. Secretary

C. F. Hardy, L. U. No. B-202*Reinitiated February 2, 1925, in L. U. No. 151*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-202, record the passing of our Brother, C. F. Hardy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

R. J. OSBORNE,
GRANT REED,
D. O. TOWNSEND,
San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Dave L. Lapeyrouse, Jr., L. U. No. B-130*Initiated September 5, 1919*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-130, record the passing of Brother Dave L. Lapeyrouse, Jr., whose death occurred on July 12, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

S. G. DOBSON, SR.,
H. C. FISHER,
C. L. ISLEY,
New Orleans, La. President,
Fin. Sec. & Bus. Man.,
Treasurer,
Committee

Fred M. Smith, L. U. No. B-569*Reinitiated March 13, 1941*

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-569, record the death, July 12, of our friend and Brother, Fred M. Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting; and

That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JACK GRAHAM,
C. I. SHUMAKER,
WALTER S. RAINEY,
San Diego, Calif. Committee

Paul T. Dombrowa, L. U. No. 143*Initiated September 19, 1938*

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 143, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Paul W. Dombrowa.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and friends in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in his memory.

A. H. MORROW,
Harrisburg, Pa. Recording Secretary

Joseph Lehman, L. U. No. 6*Initiated July 17, 1905, in L. U. No. 404*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Lehman, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
A. PULTZ,
C. FOEHN,
San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Thomas Ostrowski, L. U. No. B-160

Initiated March 23, 1937, in L. U. No. 292

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, record the death, July 22, 1942, of our departed friend and Brother, Thomas Ostrowski.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Edward G. Scudder, L. U. No. B-327

Initiated February 24, 1939

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-327, record the passing of our Brother, Edward G. Scudder; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

KENNETH BALL,
WAYNE SANBORN,
HAROLD ALLEN,

Dover, N. J. Committee

Hugh L. Carmichael, L. U. No. 202

Initiated September 13, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 202, record the passing of our Brother, Hugh L. Carmichael; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

M. B. SCHALDACH,
K. P. DUKELOW,
G. L. PICKLE,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Tom Stewart, L. U. No. 613

Initiated July 27, 1923

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 613, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Tom Stewart.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and friends in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

H. L. HARPER,
C. E. LATHAM,

Atlanta, Ga. Committee

William M. Watkins, L. U. No. B-11

Initiated July 16, 1930, in L. U. No. 711

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-11, record the passing of our late Brother, William M. Watkins, on July 2, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and extend our greatest sympathy to his beloved family; that a copy of this resolution be placed on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM GLASER,
J. W. DUNN,
E. L. BROWN,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Ray Drace, L. U. No. 953

Initiated March 19, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 953, record the death of our friend and Brother, Ray Drace, July 17, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM A. FOSTER,

Eau Claire, Wis. President

Vincent Ryan, L. U. No. 231

Reinitiated August 1, 1941

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 231, again must record the passing of another Brother, Vincent Ryan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

B. F. FRENCH,
G. E. PRESCOTT,
D. T. ANDERSON,

Sioux City, Iowa. Committee

Otto Kuhlman, L. U. No. B-1035

Initiated April 7, 1939

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1035, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Otto Kuhlman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JAMES WASSMAN,
ROELOF L. SCHULING,
ADOLPH ZACK,

Newark, N. J. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JULY 1, TO JULY 31, 1942

L.U.	Name	Amount
1053	A. H. Duke	\$300.00
I. O. (77)	A. E. Berg	825.00
46	M. LaBosiere	1,000.00
134	Charles S. La Pointe	1,000.00
3	Julius Notter	1,000.00
103	G. Capelle	1,000.00
245	C. D. Henniger	300.00
I. O. (245)	Marion Maticiano	1,000.00
134	William Foy	250.00
34	F. Mau	1,000.00
3	J. A. Schmah	1,000.00
11	Joseph Scherer	1,000.00
52	T. M. Gauley	825.00
134	A. L. Morris	1,000.00
702	H. D. Fletcher	650.00
210	Fred Larned	1,000.00
130	W. H. Salzer	1,000.00
6	T. Y. Beeson	300.00
3	James Gallagher	500.00
I. O. (418)	O. J. Bundy	1,000.00
949	H. J. Blodt	825.00
309	J. G. Hippey	1,000.00
408	E. A. Christensen	1,000.00
309	W. Schade	1,000.00
11	W. M. Watkins	1,000.00
277	J. A. Shanahan	1,000.00
3	F. M. Whitcomb	1,000.00
6	Joseph H. Lehman	1,000.00
9	G. C. Depew	1,000.00
3	Louis Saine	1,000.00
40	Patrick Overall	1,000.00
81	Edward Healey	1,000.00
40	F. B. McKelvey	1,000.00
817	S. Fiorentino	1,000.00
1	E. J. Schirmer	1,000.00
948	R. L. Gibbs	1,000.00
134	H. J. Reichard	1,000.00
3	William Coate	1,000.00
31	W. H. Sheils	1,000.00
I. O. (52)	W. T. Bogert	1,000.00
I. O. (164)	C. L. Werse	1,000.00
569	F. M. Smith	300.00
613	James H. Rushing	300.00

**DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS**

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled..... **\$1.50**

L.U.	Name	Amount
494	H. H. Wilson	1,000.00
18	J. Elliott	300.00
145	H. R. Knipple	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	John Bigley	1,000.00
114	W. Wallace Bruner	300.00
8	W. H. Yake	300.00
702	W. M. Kiser	825.00
26	Joseph L. Rollins	1,000.00
427	H. J. Augsburg	1,000.00
I. O. (354)	J. R. Dargan	1,000.00
702	W. H. Dralle	825.00
591	J. C. Kerr	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	W. J. Chaffee	1,000.00
515	C. B. Dresser	1,000.00
750	Fred Carson	650.00
I. O. (9)	F. J. Butler	1,000.00
134	George Ross	1,000.00
98	Charles A. Coyle	1,000.00
130	D. L. Lapeyrouse	1,000.00
125	John McClure	150.00
23	Charles W. Kunze	150.00
23	Paul Ertel	150.00
3	George Huber	150.00
160	Joe Payden	150.00
568	Charles Sequin	1,000.00
1037	E. J. Hares	1,000.00
589	Philip W. Bonegal	150.00

\$56,475.00

SHACKELFORD

(Continued from page 384)

of view of population. It has had on its congressional rolls only three men: two Senators and one Congressman. This fall, for the first time, Arizona is entitled to elect two Congressmen. This means that the position of Congressman is much prized and is of great influence. Arizona has given some illustrious men to Washington, among the more recent being Senator Ashurst.

The state itself is rich in certain natural resources. Farming is a principal occupation and is varied and intensive. The crops include cotton, fruit, alfalfa, hay, wheat and citrus fruits. Stock raising is also an important activity. Sheep and beef cattle are raised and there is a good deal of dairy farming. Truck gardening is an extensive activity. However, Arizona is more predominantly a mining state. There has been some silver mined in this region and some gold, but the predominant mineral is copper. There are big industrial copper interests in Arizona and with some of these leading copper mining firms and manufacturers the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has had contractual relations. Mining centers in Bisbee. There is some coal of low grade. Even fine gems are mined.

Arizona is not chiefly a manufacturing state. Only about 290 small establishments manufacturing goods are listed in directories. The population might be described as both native and imported. Many easterners have found pleasant homes in this state. There is an Indian population. Arizona is called the "Apache State." The people are strongly individualistic, of the pioneer type with pioneer ideals, and this tradition, of course, has its effect on votes.

Seldom in the past has any labor candidate stood for an election. The whole United States will watch with deep interest the course of the election in Arizona in respect to Brother Shackelford.

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following is new:

ACCURATE ELECTRIC COMPANY, 2944 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Moundsville, W. Va.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.
BRENNK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebing St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO MFG. CORP., 67 Broad St., New York City.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PETERSON & CO., C. J., 1322 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 417 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
BURKAW ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 105 East 29th St., New York City.
DOSSERT ELECTRIC CONNECTORS, 242 West 41st St., New York City.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Moundsville, W. Va.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., New Brunswick, N. J.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
AETNA FLUORESCENT LTG. FIXTURE CO., 476 Broome St., New York City.
AINSWORTH LIGHTING, INC., 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2080 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
ART CRAFT FLUORESCENT CORP., 132 Bleeker St., New York City.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
ATLANTIS STEEL CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.

CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
 CLAUDE E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd Ave., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 222 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 27-01 Bridge Plaza N, Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LIGHTING CORP., 26 East 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 2100 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 ILLINOIS FLUORESCENTS, 2949 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 IMPERIAL LIGHTING PRODUCTS CO., Greensburg, Pa.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KIRLIN COMPANY, THE, 3435 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KLEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.

McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.
 McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.
 McPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METALCRAFT, INC., 1009 South 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 METALCRAFT PRODUCTS CO., 139-143 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1403 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
 NATIONAL LIGHTING SUPPLY CO., 841 6th Ave., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PEERLESS NEON, 1903 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
 ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
 SCHAFER CO., MAX., Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SIGOLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHT CO., 718 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermilion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELLITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Coin-Operated Machines

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 CHICAGO COIN MACHINE CO., 1725 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Luminous Tube Transformers

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
 NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

Electrical Portable Lamps, Lamp Shades and Electrical Novelties Division

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.
 ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.
 ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.
 ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 20 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.
 BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.
 BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.
 BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.
 CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.
 CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.
 DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.
 ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 142 E. 32nd St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.
 HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.
 HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.
 KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.
 KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
 LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.
 LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.
 MAJESTIC IMPORTING CO., 133 West 24th St., New York City.
 MANSFIELD LAMP CO., 878 Broadway, New York City.
 METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.
 MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NELSON BEAD CO., 48 West 37th St., New York City.
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PARCLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
 PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
 QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.
 QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 RAYMORE MANUFACTURING, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 19 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
 SADECK, CHARLES, 16 West 19th St., New York City.
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.
 SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
 SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.
 SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.
 SILVRAY LTG., INC., Boundbrook, N. J.
 SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.
 STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.
 STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.
 SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.
 TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.
 TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
 WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.
 WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDSEYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elevator Control Boards and Controlling Devices

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

Electrical Specialties

BONNELL ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 194 Chambers St., New York City.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Electrical Metal Molding and Surface Metal Raceway

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Refrigeration

CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio Manufacturing

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMALGAMATED RADIO TELEVISION CORP., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
 AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 21-10 49th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Pas-saic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
 ELECTROMATIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 88 University Place, New York, N. Y.
 FREED TRANSFORMER CO., 72 Spring St., New York, N. Y.
 GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
 LANGEVIN CO., INC., 103 Lafayette St., New York City.
 MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 RADIO ESSENTIALS, INC., 427 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
 REGAL RADIO, 14 W. 17th St., New York City.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 U. S. TELEVISION MFG. CORP., 106 Seventh St., New York, N. Y.
 VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP., 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wiring Devices

CIRCLE F. MFG. CO., 720 Monmouth St., Trenton, N. J.
 TRENTON PLASTIC & METALS CO., 10 Prince St., Trenton, N. J.
 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Sockets, Streamers, Switch Plates

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

Flashlights, Flashlight Batteries

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Dry Cell Batteries and Fuses

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Electrode Manufacturing

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
 GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

Floor Boxes

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Household Appliances

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Batteries

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.
 U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Armature and Motor Winding, and Controller Devices

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
 KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
 PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
 SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 152 W. Walton St., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous

ACCURATE ELECTRIC COMPANY, 2944 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 ARTKRAFT SIGN CO., Lima, Ohio.
 BAJOHRR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
 BALTIMETAL METAL PRODUCTS, 505 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 DELTA ELECTRIC CO., Marion, Ind.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
 HANSON - VAN WINKLE - MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
 LEECE NEVILLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
 LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Denison, Ohio.
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
 ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

L. U. B-1192 EARNS MINUTE MAN FLAG

Local No. B-1192 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers together with the National Battery Company of East Point, Ga., announced the completion of a campaign for War Bond purchases that resulted in 100 per cent subscription to the payroll deduction plan by every employee. This entitled the workers to a Minute Man Flag which was purchased by the local and presented to the firm.

On Thursday, July 23, 1942, the flag was presented by O. F. Pickett, president of Local No. B-1192, to W. H. Maehl, superintendent of the East Point plant of

the National Battery Co. The chief speaker at the ceremony was Mayor E. G. Laney, mayor of East Point, who expressed his pride of the achievement of the employees at the National Battery Company in their unanimous subscription to purchase War Bonds, and in being the first plant in East Point to earn the Minute Man Flag.

Several Bonds which were purchased under this plan were distributed. The flag was raised by Fire Chief Max Wiggins, who commended the workers and the company for their fine spirit.—*Journal of Labor*, Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1942.

WHAT LABOR IN DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES DOES

(Continued from page 389)

Australia has adopted the American plan of labor advisory councils. Union advisory panels to work with the government in finding solutions to problems have been rapidly set up. Principal problems are increasing production of war materials, employment of women to replace men, and the transfer of workers to war industries.

* * *

In Russia coal miners take turns at fighting and working. In the winter they go to the front and fight bravely. In the summer they go back to the mines to mine coal to turn back the cold of winter.

* * *

In Russia railroad workers who man the trains have found a way to maintain and manufacture tools that are needed. After hours, at night, they go into mobile tool shops and work overtime to produce the tools that they use by day.

* * *

In England, at the instance of Sir Walter Citrine, labor leader, the Production Minister has agreed to appoint full-time regional controllers of production for each of the 11 regions into which the country is divided. Union representatives will sit on the boards with representatives of government and employers.

PORTABLE HOUSES

(Continued from page 391)

joint. Each pier rests on a two-foot-square concrete footing and has a reinforced concrete core. The reinforcing rods are anchored in the footing. Precast concrete girders are set between the piers, and the track upon which the sections rest is laid in a groove along the tops of the girders. Each pier is capped by a termite shield.

When a section of the demountable house arrives at the waiting foundation, it is not rolled from the trailer to the foundation track. This procedure is possible in the construction plant, where elevations are uniform, but is usually impracticable in the field because of wide variations in site topography. Instead, the section is hoisted off the trailer by means of a pair of portable chain hoists, one on either side, mounted on upright

beams properly braced and guyed. When the section is raised, the trailer is driven out from under it and a pair of temporary rails is extended from the foundation out under the raised section. Then the section is lowered onto the temporary rails and rolled from them onto the foundation. It is then bolted to the foundation girders.

When the next section arrives, it is similarly unloaded and rolled into place beside the first section. There are two connections between the frames of adjoining sections: bolts and meshing pins. Meshing pins are used to guide the sections together precisely. After the sections are bolted together, the meshing pins also serve as additional checks against lateral and vertical movement of sections. A meshing pin is an iron pin seven inches long and one-quarter-inch in diameter. It fits snugly in two facing sleeves of galvanized iron pipe, the facing ends of which are reamed. As the sections are brought together, the pin is inserted in one of the sleeves with about half its length protruding; when the sections are united, the pin extends from one sleeve into the facing sleeve. There are five meshing pins between adjoining floor frames, two between the facing studs of adjoining walls, five in the ceiling frame, and four in the roof frame.

THE HOUSE TAKES SHAPE

Sections are bolted together through adjoining members of floor, ceiling, and roof frames. There are nine bolts in the floor frame, seven in the ceiling joists, and ten in the roof rafters. Bolts are made of galvanized iron and are five-eighths-inch diameter.

Before two sections may be bolted together, however, there are several steps to be taken. The roof, lowered when the section was taken from the assembly line, is raised. If the section is an end one, the gable is inserted and made fast by clip angles. In transit, the gable was

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lashed to the side of the section of which it is a member. As facing sections are brought together, a length of finished flooring is inserted between the edges of the finished flooring of facing sections, thus covering the joint and creating a continuous floor. Between facing wall studs, a wood spline is inserted.

After the sections have been bolted together, the section joints in the roof are covered by the insertion of individual shingles in alternating rows of roofing. (In the even-numbered rows, the ends of the strips of composition shingle occur at the section joints. In the odd-numbered rows, each unit of strip shingles ends half a shingle width from the joint, thus leaving room for the insertion of the individual shingle. The length of the shingle allows sufficient overlap to cover the joints in the even-numbered rows.) This operation not only makes the roof joints rainproof but also gives the roof the appearance of having been made as a unit rather than as four sections. A continuous ridge row is applied in conventional fashion.

Before the last section of the house is delivered, the other sections have been joined firmly and the finishing touches are under way. The major job is the construction of the flue, which, to conform to fire safety standards, could not be made demountable. The flue is a stack of hollow concrete cylinders, flue-lined and cemented together above the thimble, and held together below the thimble by an



I. B. E. W. RING

The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

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Clay

Man left the soil so ruled
by kings,
Came to a new land,
Where he was free to dream,
and dare—
To call his soul his own.
Man was the artist;
America the clay,
To be chiseled and moulded
Into an edifice of today.

—Frances Marvel Gnass,
Royal Oak, Mich.

anchor rod. The lower end of the rod is hooked to the chimney foundation under the house and the upper end is bolted to a washer set in the cylinder forming the bottom half of the thimble. The houses are heated by circulating heaters, some burning oil and others coal.

Electrical and plumbing connections are made with the local distributing systems after the house has been assembled. Water and soil pipes, laid before the house is delivered, are also connected. The subfloor space is then enclosed by a skirt of three-sixteenth-inch asbestos board extended from the base of the exterior wall. It is attached to steel T-sections set in the ground to a depth of one foot; the asbestos board is extended six inches below grade. The skirt is capped by a termite shield. Vents are inserted on each side that grade conditions will permit, and a small door is built in to permit access to the subfloor space.

Next is the addition of front and rear doorsteps. An extension of the main roof overhangs the front steps and is supported by a pipe trellis. Although constructed on the assembly line along with the rest of the house, the doorsteps are delivered separately and attached after the house is in place. Transportation limitations and variations of site topography make this necessary.

The final job is applying the finish coat of paint to exterior walls and trim. A priming coat is applied before the house leaves the assembly line, but the finish job is done in the field to overcome the delay that would arise from waiting for the paint to dry before delivering the house. Furthermore, the painted surfaces would be subject to scratching and other marring during transportation. Eight color schemes are being used, many of them consisting of two shades of the same color, with the darker shade applied below the sill course. The sill course, aside from its value as a brace across the studs, introduces a strong horizontal line on the wall surface, which counteracts the effect of regularly spaced vertical joints.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 399)

its being, and is now suspending activities for the summer months.

June 4, 1942, the last regular meeting of our auxiliary took place at the home of Mrs. Robert Hillier. A goodly majority of members was present. An election of officers for the coming year then took place, the following members being elected: President, Mrs. J. C. Sullivan; vice president, Mrs. Ron Grif-

fen; secretary, Mrs. Robert Hillier; sick committee, Mrs. Max Willar and Mrs. Lewis Arnold.

Arrangements were made early in the year that each member of the auxiliary place her home at the disposal of the auxiliary and their friends, to hold a series of card parties and a social evening, for which, of course, a small sum of money was asked.

This has proved highly successful, as it has been our surest means of creating a nice little sum to bank. For this we are really grateful, as this money has enabled us to send Christmas parcels, cigarettes and other acceptable gifts to our boys serving overseas in His Majesty's forces.

The boys are particularly grateful for the smokes, for, "believe it or not," the price of one packet of cigarettes in England today, constitutes a whole day's pay of our Newfoundland soldiers. It seems fantastic, nevertheless, it is so.

The auxiliary has also contributed a goodly sum to the fund of the H. M. S. Newfoundland, a new ship now under construction, which is to be named for our own dear island.

We pray her guns may find a good target in many a Nazi hide, and if the new warship proves as good as our soldiers, airmen, Navy and marines, then she will be a super-ship. We wish her good luck and success.

June 1, 1942, a special meeting was held to arrange for a party to be held by the auxiliary and their husbands, as a sort of finish off for the year. This has been held and was considered highly successful by all who attended.

We were disappointed not to see our vice

NOTICE TO LINEMEN AND OUTSIDE- MEN

(From Locals 202 and 50)

Any member seeking work in the jurisdiction of Local Union 202 (San Francisco and Marin Counties) and Local Union 50 (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties) must have a paid-up traveling card ready for deposit in order to receive consideration for working clearance.

Local Unions 202 and 50 will accept traveling cards from members in the "outside" classifications who intend to work in the Bay Area, and will DEMAND them from those working in our jurisdiction.

As per signed agreement with the electrical contractors, outside electrical workers may not solicit employers for work without written permission of the local union's representative.

There is no great demand for outside electrical workers in this vicinity, but good mechanics who are willing to take their turn will be welcomed provided they are carrying a paid-up "traveler."

NEWT COATES,
Recording Secretary, Local
Union No. 50, 332 15th
Street, Oakland, Calif.

G. L. PICKLE,
Recording Secretary, Local
Union No. 202, 229 Valen-
cia Street, San Francisco,
Calif.

president there, as she had been ill but is fine again, albeit a little hurt at losing such a charming evening. This affair concludes our social efforts until next autumn rolls around again.

We are having very warm weather just now and hope we shall have a nice summer, as it is a fact that since the heavy influx of visitors to our country our summer weather took a fiendish delight in half freezing them to death. However, they all survived. Both Americans and Canadians look the picture of health.

We Newfoundlanders have been subjected to an awful lot of mean propaganda—our country, our railway, our habits; in fact, our everything. It was all started by a nincompoop from Collier's Weekly. He spent two whole days in our country, concocted a tale of some truth with a large dose of a vivid imagination and an utter lack of good manners and foresight, printing his "brainchild" in papers and magazines of the U. S. A.

It should not be forgotten that there are many thousands of Newfoundlanders living abroad whose feelings can well be imagined when they read the "foolish dribble" of some of the scribes who visit us to tell the world about us.

I presume we will recover eventually, but I, for one, think these "smart Alecks" display very poor diplomacy. They forget that there are thousands of their fellow countrymen in our island today. We are a kindly, hospitable people, endowed with a strong pride in our own dear Newfoundland and don't take very kindly to ridicule and bad manners shown by those who have accepted our hospitality.

Wishing you a happy summer and that success may crown our Allied Nations, will return in autumn. Till then, au revoir.

AGNES M. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

WAR PRODUCTION THREATENED

(Continued from page 385)

whether, if such an effort demands two and one-half years, it is not useless to make it because it might be too late. We do not think so. We do not know how long the war will last—two years, four years, or six years. But an important part of the program, for which orders have already been issued, can be completed in one and one-half years.

"We emphasize the fact that the peak of the power requirement will not be reached before the end of 1944 or the beginning of 1945, when the effective force of workmen and the length of the working time will have reached their maximum and when the period of the construction of factories for war will have given way to a period of full utilization. It is not, therefore, impossible to equalize the demand and the supply.

"If the program of expansion should not prove large enough, the execution of the armament program would be dangerously impeded. If perchance the effort should surpass the immediate needs, the result would be to re-establish a reserve of normal proportions.

"The solution of the power problem, as it presents itself today, involves not only essential materials, machines, and money, but also a matter of morale in the presence of the national emergency. Unity and collaboration in power policies must be brought about between the government and the factories consuming the power; between the various electric utilities; between the private utilities and the governmental agencies. Moreover, the public should understand that at a date which is not yet known, but which will cer-

tainly come, every citizen must, in his store, on his farm, or in his home, save power for victory."

DOES GIANT CORPORATION IMPEDE WAR EFFORT?

(Continued from page 381)

90,000 shares of \$100 stock. But, behold, A. T. & T. now admits that the 5.6 per cent of stockholders owning 100 shares or more each "held less than 50 per cent of the total stock." That 5.6 per cent of the stockholders own anything near 50 per cent of the total stock is far more significant than that no one owns one-half of one per cent.

Why has this concentration of ownership continually embarrassed Old Lady Bell? Because it is politically advantageous to have the American people imagine the benefits of the monopoly are more widespread than they are in fact. An accurate understanding of the facts would be a political detriment.

Within the corporate body concentration is even greater. The controlling stock of all the operating Bell companies, with their millions upon millions of assets, is voted by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of A. T. & T.

How these resources and cumulative powers have been mobilized to extract billions of profits from the American people, and the methods by which these great profits have been made to appear moderate will be developed in subsequent articles.

A. F. OF L. REAFFIRMS SOCIAL SECURITY STAND

(Continued from page 387)

rate. A few states modified the state-wide reserve requirements to give greater safety to the funds. This is an attempt to offset partially the danger which experience rating creates of insolvency of the funds.

On the whole it is clear that legislatures were more concerned to save the employers from paying taxes than to provide an adequate unemployment compensation system which will be able to prevent distress in the post-defense period and effectively maintain consumer purchasing power in a period of great unemployment. The American Federation of Labor believes a federal system with adequate standards of benefits and a single pooled fund is essential. It would be far safer and less expensive in unused reserves as well as in administrative cost than 51 separate systems. With the Employment Service operating to move men from one state to another, sometimes great distances, the inefficiency and absurdity of separate unemployment compensation systems is obvious. Employment is a national problem. Unemployment is also national in scope. We need a national system of unemployment compensation to make our post-defense adjustment easier and less disastrous.

We recommend that unemployment compensation be coordinated in a broad federal system of social insurance embracing protection against wage loss resulting from unemployment, old age, premature death, temporary and permanent disability, and helping workers and their families bear the burden of medical care.

The failure of our social security laws to provide an income to compensate in part for wages lost because of temporary or permanent disability is a major defect. The social insurance method is as applicable to the risk of disability as to that of old age, and the need of the worker and his family for some protection is at least as great and perhaps greater if the disabled person requires special treatment. The Railroad Retirement Act established by Congress in 1935 combines old age and disability allowances. Most public retirement systems maintained by federal, state or local governments make some provision for disability benefits. There is no sound reason for its exclusion from our social security program.

Failure to provide disability benefits coordinated with the old age and survivors' insurance may also result in a worker losing his old age protection or having it reduced to a serious degree. Every year not in covered employment reduces the wage upon which benefit amounts are figured, and a worker must be in covered employment roughly half the time since the Act was passed, to a total of 10 years, to be fully insured. If he becomes disabled and cannot work in covered employment he may lose all insurance protection. He should not only receive disability benefits before he is 65, but should be protected against loss of old age and survivors' insurance rights while he is disabled.

We need not only disability insurance, but also supplementary payments to provide medical care and needed hospitalization for workers and their families. It is a disgrace to our nation that more than 40 per cent of our young men called in the military draft were found unfit for active service because of physical defects. Nine out of 10 of the young men and women examined under N. Y. A. programs have health defects, most of which could be remedied by suitable treatment. These young people are handicapped because they are not able to pay for the necessary medical care.

A single social security fund under a national program should provide along with unemployment compensation and old age and survivors' insurance, permanent and temporary disability benefits and supplementary payments to enable our workers to get the essential medical and hospital care for themselves and their families. Employers will benefit from having stronger, healthier workers. The nation will gain in strength and morale. The workers themselves will be relieved of the staggering costs serious illness frequently imposes, and will be able to get care to prevent minor ills becoming serious. It is fair to all that such an expanded and improved program of social insurance should be paid for by joint contributions from employers, employees and the government.

MEDICAL CARE

(Continued from page 392)

ern in the city, has served notice to withdraw from the plan.

If the AMA should become a whole-

hearted convert to cooperative medical service, that would be very much of a gain for consumers, because it can muster the greatest possible array of equipment, skill and brains. Most of these are denied to the average wage earner because of the snobbish workings of the fee system. He cannot pay the high fees of specialists and he does not qualify as a charity patient.

Labor hardly feels on firm ground in presuming to criticize the ethics of the medical profession. But there is one angle which we, as customers for medical service, would like to point out to those who supply it.

Every practitioner who hangs out his shingle becomes an admixture of the scientist and the man of business. Success in the profession entails financial success as well. The homespun country practitioner who doesn't collect his fees is seldom celebrated outside movies or books. It takes money to buy equipment, to hire competent office and technical help. In the ordinary course of events, a doctor must get this money from his patients. This financial relationship does affect the relationship between doctor and patient. The doctor as a man of business may destroy that very confidence which is so necessary to the doctor as a physician.

MEDICINE ON A BUDGET

With a medical cooperative such as Group Health, the objectives are understood differently, particularly by the patient. The patient knows that the doctor has no financial interest in bringing him back for repeated treatments. He knows in advance approximately what a year's medical service will cost him. The doctor does not gain or lose directly by calling in a specialist for consultation. And finally, the patient does not have to make that awful shot in the dark of "choosing a doctor." The doctor is chosen for him by a board of professionals qualified to make an accurate choice.

Membership in Group Health is not cheap. There is an entrance fee of \$10, and a monthly fee of \$2 for a member, \$2 more for a member's wife, husband or other adult dependent; \$1 for each of the first three child dependents under 21 years of age. For additional child dependents there is no extra charge. Thus the plan has its greatest advantage to large families. However, even the single subscriber may receive services worth many times what he pays. It is a system for spreading the risks over a group, like fire insurance; but it is also a plan which puts a premium on economy in administration and efficiency in service.

As a Group Health patient expresses it, "It costs Group Health more to have a sick patient than a well one, therefore, it's to the doctor's advantage to cure me up fast. Under the old fee system I had no confidence that this was the doctor's aim. Also I feel encouraged to go to the doctor when I am not very sick—an absolute luxury to the person of moderate income. We are urged to have preventive



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care, physical examinations, cold shots, anti-toxins, etc.

"I get just as much courtesy and personal friendliness as I ever got from a private physician, without having the suspicion that it's just 'bedside manner.' I have been a member of Group Health for four years. I believe it insures a healthy, happy future for me and my family."

Each person covered is eligible to receive hospitalization for 21 days in any one illness or accident, with a maximum of 42 days in any calendar year. This includes practically all charges while in hospital. Maternity cases are charged \$50 of the hospitalization expense.

Medical and surgical care is almost without limit. The staff includes specialists and technicians as well as general practitioners skilled in diagnosis. Whenever the medical director considers it warranted outside specialists may also be consulted.

Supplies and services, such as drugs, eye glasses, X-rays, etc., are billed to the members almost at cost. For an X-ray, for example, the patient pays only for the materials used, which cuts the cost to 10 per cent or less of what it costs you and me. No charge is made when the patient sees his doctor at the clinic, but for house visits a charge of \$1 to \$2 (depending on distance) is made for the first visit only in each illness.

Other visits in the same illness are not charged for. Under this system the serious illness or major operation is no longer a financial catastrophe.

Caring for a membership of 3,300 and providing services for 7,800 individuals, including dependents, in 1941, the association had reached its own financial stability, but its savings of nearly \$5,000 for the year go into extending service, by adding doctors and nurses to the staff and providing additional equipment.

The doctors employed, while they are on a salary basis, have the incentive of a yearly increase in salary for satisfactory work as determined by the board. Most of them have had considerable experience in private practice before coming to Group Health. And they are enthusiastic about the Group Health system, which they believe makes it possible to concentrate on diagnosis and cure. Their time is conserved because they are relieved from business details and also because of the wealth of equipment immediately at hand.

It is going to be necessary that doctors' time should be conserved. Some of our cities are getting crowded with war workers, and instead of an increase in the number of doctors available, we have less, for every city is sending its younger medical men into the armed forces. In the District of Columbia, we were informed by an officer of the D. C. Medical Society, there were 1,100 doctors in practice last year. Now 300

of them are working for Uncle Sam and many more will be called. The population of this city has increased and will increase greatly. The hospitals can hardly handle the load now. Many new residents are single men or women (or separated from their families) living in rooming houses with no one to look after them. In such circumstances, good medical service is more than ever necessary to prevent small illnesses from developing into big ones, contagions from becoming epidemics.

War industries are springing up out of the fields and woods. Housing and sanitation frequently are bad. Someone has to take the responsibility for keeping workers in good health. Corporations which have tried health and safety work say that it pays, by reducing time lost.

What the consumer wants is to take the gamble out of the cost, reduce it to something he can figure in his budget. He would also like to avoid some of the risk of time lost through illness.

In the July 20 issue of the New York Times, in Letters to the Editor, appeared the following plan advanced by a Washington doctor:

"As yet no plan has been forthcoming to meet not only our medical emergency but also protect the physicians who have volunteered for service or may be drafted, kept at home and sent into the industrial areas where there is no adequate medical care for workers. Accordingly, I make the following proposals:

"1. Nationalize all qualified practitioners, hospitals, clinics and trained nurses. Then ration them nationally so that the require-

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ments of both the armed forces and the civilian population will be met.

"2. Administer the nation's medical resources through three physicians representing the military, the civilian and the industrial groups. Give them plenary power to achieve their objective.

"3. Protect the physician's equity in his home, his real estate and his insurances for the duration to remove the dread of bankruptcy when he returns to private practice. In equity and common justice the physicians deserve such preferment. What other occupational group is faced by the inexorable necessity of having one-third to one-half of its available men exposed to the hazards of military service?

"4. Let organized medicine provide all of our patients with a practical low-cost, prepaid, risk-sharing medical service plan which will indemnify them in whole or part, according to their economic status, against the need of medical service in event of child-bearing or catastrophic illness. Unless organized medicine takes this initiative it runs the risk of forfeiting what little confidence the public may have in it.

"THOMAS E. MATTINGLY, M.D.,

"Washington, July 17, 1942."

Something is developing in America. There are straws in the wind.

MOTHER BEAR BREAKS IN ON IDYLIC FOREST SCENE

(Continued from page 394)

the late storm. We reached the water's edge, launched an' loaded our canoe. We were glad to be back in the canoe again afther our late strenuous experiences. The river was flowin' smoothly, but the current was swift, an' we had to dip deep wid our paddles to make fair progress.

Game become more plentiful an' paid less attention to us. Several times we saw black bear prowlin' clumsily in the bushes, but whin Father Brabonne an' I wanted Jules to go ashore an' explain about the outlaw down the river, he shook his head an' said:

"Non! Non! We is varee late an' we 'ave not de tam for me to mak' talk wit' dem if we is want to get to de farm of mah fader afore midnight, so we mus' kip goin'."

UNTOUCHED WILDERNESS

We come to a small island, evidently formed by dirt washed down by a large creek emptying into the river. It was covered wid long, wavy, yellow grass, among which clumps av blue iris made vivid spots av color. We passed so close to a solitary blue heron, standin' motionless on its stilt-like legs, that we cud have touched it wid a paddle, but it niver moved. Where the windin' bank av the river permitted, Jules followed his usual plan av avoidin' the midstream current by huggin' the shore. The scenery was ever changin'! Thick stands av hardwood were so dense that the narrow aisles opening' into thim penetrated but a short distance before becomin' so indistinct, in a darkness that the brightest rays av the sun wud be powerless to lighten, that it didn't take much imagination on my part to fancy I saw grotesque misshapen

forms flittin' about in thim an' leerin' faces peerin' out at me. Here an' there a solitary lordly pine wud tower skyward. Sometimes open ridges av slim poplars would slope down to the water's edge an' the sun shinin' through thim wud carpet the ground wid mottled pools av gold.

Do ye know, Slim, in the Irish race there are many pable who are out av place in the rush an' roar av modern life. Wid their firm belief in fairies, an' in things supernatural, they are like children who niver grow up, an' aven afther they emigrate to foreign lands, it takes time afore these ould influences lose their hold upon thim, an' to me now, it seemed as if our journey was unreal—that somehow we had slipped back into a bygone age, an' this feelin' was intensified whin suddenly, at a bend in the river, we come upon a giant animal like some prehistoric monster, standin' near the bank wid its head down in the water. Wid a quick jerk, a fearsome head, wid great spreadin' horns, shot into view—glared at us wid eyes av fire—whirled, an' plunged up the bank.

I stared in astonishment as this monstrous apparition threshed through the bushes like an animated box car, an' disappeared!

As if under a spell, we were holdin' the canoe stationary.

"For the love av Mike, Father!" I said, "an' what kind av a baste was that?"

"We were fortunate, Terry, in getting a close-up view of a moose deer—something which even the most experienced wild game stalkers are seldom able to do. Our success is due to the wind being towards us, and our silent approach in the canoe, otherwise we would never have caught a glimpse of it."

"If that was a deer, Father, I s'pose we'll soon be seein' rabbits as big as elephants! I wuddn't be s'prised now if a 100-foot sea serpent didn't suddenly shoot out av the water an' gobble us up, canoe an' all! Bedads, Father, I'm all for a quiet life meself an' thought I wud be afther gettin' it up here in the wilderness, but so far I've had enough excitement to last me the rest av me days. Right at the start av our journey we had a hair-breadth escape from storm! Next we walk over the dead bodies av a lot av fierce Indians! We climb straight up the giddy walls av a canyon, like flies on a ceilin', wid Jules throwin' stones down at us all the way! Thin a ferocious wild animal, widout sayin' a word, charges straight at us. Bedads! Daniel in the lion's den was like a babe in a nursery compared wid us!

"We surely have had an exciting time, Terry, but we have the same protection Daniel had!"

"Dat's all right, Fader, but we is need t'ree tam as mooche pertection as w'at Daniel is 'ave, an' if Pete he is not keel dose bear wit' wan shot, bah gar! we up dose tree yet, huh?"

"And who do you think sent Peter, Jules?" "Bah tonder, Fader, I is clean forget to ask heem!"

"And do you think, Jules, it was necessary to ask Peter why he was there?"

"Excuse me, Fader! For meenet I is forget you is wit' us."

"Jules! Jules! Will you never cease looking down at the ground and learn to look



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up above from where all our help cometh?"

"But, Fader, dose bear, she is not onnerstan' dat. If I is stop to look up, w'en dose bear she is mak' de chase wit' me, she is jus' struck me wance an' me, I is no more!"

"Some day, Jules," said Fater Brabonne wid a smile, "I may be able to teach you to place less dependence on temporal power and more on Divine protection."

While this dialogue had been goin' on we had been makin' very little headway, but now Jules spoke up an' said, "De sun, she is get verree low! Dere is some bat place to go t'roo ahead, so we is bes' mak' for more hurree! I don't know, mebbe we is 'ave more portage to mak'!"

The river broadened out into a lake an' in the still water we slid along easily at a much faster pace. The reflection av the trees in its calm surface made a beautiful picture in colors. At a bend in the river ahead a few deer were grouped together, standin' knee deep in the water, an' wid that fatal curiosity which makes thim such an aisy prey at night for the dastardly pit-lamp hunter, allowed us to approach quite close before they wheeled, an' wid great splashin' an' graceful, high-boundin' leaps, disappeared in the forest. Several times we saw deer swimmin'—evidently to get away from wolves—an' we cud have paddled alongside thim if we had wished to.

The lake narrowed into a river again an' the current grew stronger.

Jules steered into a landin', an' said:

"De reever, she is too swif' for to mak' wit' paddle. Mah brudder Jean an' me is pole canoe up here wan tam w'en we is on huntin' trip, but we 'ave no tam for to cut pole, so we is bes' mak' portage."

"All right, Jules, you're the captain; lead on," said Father.

We landed, shouldered our packs, an' wid Jules in the lead followed in Indian file.

CHORUS OF APPROVAL FOR LABOR

(Continued from page 388)

quate conversion program despite the fact that it would mean severe and prolonged unemployment for thousands of union members.

Because of labor's vision on production needs, the committee insisted that labor has demonstrated its right to a more respectful hearing for its plans and suggestions.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES H. DOOLITTLE:

Now it can be told officially that you helped to make the propellers used on the planes with which we bombed Tokio and a half-dozen other Japanese cities. Their unflinching performance in the face of



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enemy attack enabled us to score direct hits on a warship and military establishments.

UNITED TO WIN

COLONEL ROBERT A. GINSBURGH:

Representatives of labor and management have sat down, put their heads together and have pledged themselves to one, united goal—increased production of the munitions of war.

Management and labor in this Warner and Swasey plant are thinking and acting along the same lines. They are not concerned with selfish interests. They are not thinking of profits. They are not thinking of wages, they are thinking of producing for America.

From time to time management and labor may have their differences as to methods and policies, but they are united in working to win the war. They are

both driving forward for results. And that's what counts.

NELSON ROCKEFELLER, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs:

The organized labor movement has recognized that this is indeed a people's war. Workers know that the united force of the world's free peoples can and will win the war. They understand that a peace in which the standards they have won will be secure, and in which they can proceed to higher gains for themselves and their fellows, is the reward of victory. Inter-American cooperation is a vital factor in the victory of the United Nations.

LYNN U. STAMBAUGH, Commander, American Legion:

America has won the first battle of this war—the battle of production. For this great achievement, our nation offers a salute on this Independence Day to its production soldiers—the heroes of the home front.

Thus American workers again are prov-

ing themselves the backbone of the nation, and again the American Federation of Labor is demonstrating its constructive contributions to the welfare of the Great Republic of which it is an everlasting and institutional part.

RICHARD LEE STROUT, Washington Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

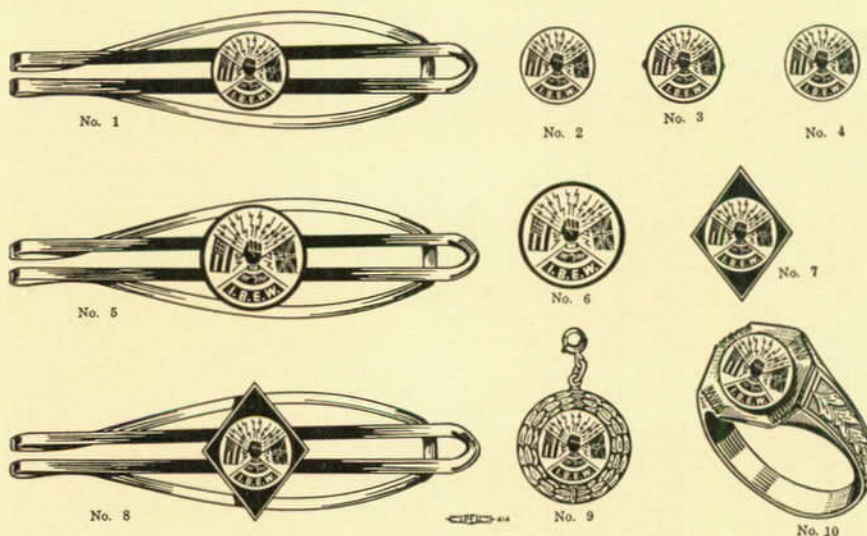
Organized labor as a whole is responding magnificently to the war effort—a lot better than many members of the middle class who sit on their front porches sipping iced drinks and complaining about "union exactions." But labor is beginning to get a little restless, and it won't stand much more being pushed around without speaking its piece.

KENOSHA LABOR, July 9, 1942:

Two of the most famous and beloved of the nation's recent labor leaders will be honored when ships bearing their names are launched as part of a giant Labor Day celebration, sponsored by the Maritime Commission.

One ship is to be christened "Samuel Gompers," the other "Andrew Furuseth." Furuseth is a late leader of the Pacific seamen and one of the founders of the Seamen's Union in 1885. He became known as the father of unionism on the sea and won for seamen some of their greatest gains.

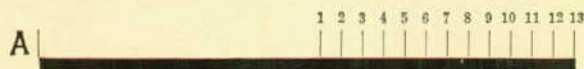
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409747	410145	458158	458232	349533	349537	471751	471785	344244	345000	471599	471630	316812	316819
539511	539905	593302	593555	393001	393159	472518	472751	361767	362013	199499	199580	379781	380133
B-3—		594008	594030	394501	395250	509254	509255	588001	588116	601071	601140	B 385644	385717
DH 1312		B-17—		424501	424727	585874	586023	693601	693627	B-153—		B 478364	478377
H 5038	5040	B 131064	131077	B-43—		586519	586532	113—		31405		B 666812	667068
I 14783		265131	265500	831541	831550	588012	588019	43560	43565	162308	162369	B 692357	692406
OA 19913	19930	447124	447130	915620	915739	B-76—		734671	734715	B 386701		715418	715500
OA 27793	27800	631501	631850	104816	104822	357276	357515	935007	935033	B 471589	471604	B-203—	621475
OA 28243	28346	B 643108	643383	45—		508181	508290	114—		364013	364143	951868	951883
OA 28463	28580	152772	153000	122371	122377	768948		54989	54992	660507	660542	246305	246315
OA 28614	28708	B 307017	307027	B-46—		B 293514	293516	215973	216000	997256	997279	208—	189821 189857
OA 28801	28920	B 479089	479367	B 398103	398105	B 475875	475950	402001	402007	415558	415604	623940	623940
OA 29001	29037	654001	654642	459671	459728	B 788251	788256	115—		181127	181156	965216	965221
BF 8197	8202	714592	714661	461631	462000	B-78—		311608	311624	254727	254842	209—	582778 582796
BF 8430	8460	754503	754540	B 475075	475076	B-79—		930214	930222	256709	257341	748363	748365
BLQ 16325	16527	871372	871500	489001	489870	B 104376	104388	116—		B 462705	462720	210—	922049 922305
BS 6718	6727	142810	142818	B-48—		205568	205579	647222	647233	574939	574947	211—	12527
BS 6907	6956	185251	186000	141776	142500	547636	547745	993531	993640	318463	318531	258299	258302
BM 1912	1913	261234	262495	B 195788	195842	B 570371	570445	117—		421848	421856	387101	387152
B 26266	26316	244501	244702	B 262495		206601	206950	60638	60639	84248	84290	B-213—	62339 62360
B 27946	27969	484501	485336	484501	485336	725655	725679	67066	67095	96317	96341	131764	131770
B 28319	28352	533255	533537	618751	619360	81—		259947	259961	449251	449550	B 471797	471803
B 30989	31011	618751	619360	B-50—		291847	291883	119—		865591	865590	647073	647165
B 31413	31509	55408	55500	B 167241	167250	82—		695506	695538	865325	864000	863631	864028
B 32218	32268	540001	540099	B 167250	167255	294106	294373	121—		867001	867750	214—	24023 24042
B 33032	33074	687339	688242	687279	687315	726499	726545	122—		993001	993270	523017	523357
B 33349	33405	519751	519824	52—		273371	273750	123—		993001	993270	578947	578958
B 35896	35981	667839	668242	104030	104034	B-84—		1365	1500	237962	239766	304531	304557
B 36329	36792	984089	984529	115501	115971	520261	520282	615001	615004	755703	755783	215—	65812 65851
B 36801	36976	504630	504651	504630	504651	675751	675775	616083		815251	815293	977774	977775
XG 82445	82493	B-53—		96751	96861	679780	679788	124—		816715	816750	B-216—	151096 151100
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418775		602260	602271	602260	602271	58923	58950	656503	656504	125187	125250	B 720751	721405
512767		602260	602271	602260	602271	730054	730057	733056	733088	228751	228955	751322	751389
626869	626875	602260	602271	602260	602271	759367	759376	133—		408180	408183	225—	88363 88375
630791	630793	602260	602271	602260	602271	41943	42000	B-134—		305419	305480	694228	694260
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B-9—		602260	602271	602260	602271	127277	127291	B 125372	126000	660768	660775	472333	472366
B 424651	425300	602260	602271	602260	602271	163401	163500	126197	126750	599259	599264	B-227—	63999 64000
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604501	605250	602260	602271	602260	602271	966624	966696	131251	131397	509612	510000	713248	713250
700610	700622	602260	602271	602260	602271	128259	128262	132001	132085				
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B-11—		602260	602271	602260	602271	550245	550310	132751	132853				
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L. 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CIVIL SERVICE AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(Continued from page 383)

with the departments or administrations on matters within their legal discretion.

"5. Collective bargaining in industry has been buttressed by the legislative policy of the nation and of some states. The impact of this development has been felt in the public service partly through the strengthening and expansion of government employee organizations, but also through the higher standard which has been set, in the public mind and in the judgment of administrators, for the government's dealings with its own staff.

"These trends and environmental conditions establish employee relations securely among the functions of personnel administration in all governmental units. They indicate that attention must be paid

to these relations and suggest that a specialized service of information, advice, and standard-setting may be appropriate."

This survey performs an important task. It discovers a point of conflict in government policies and points the way as to how this conflict can be resolved. It is an epoch-marking report and we venture to predict that it will have a widespread influence in the present and the future.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 398)

Of course you have seen the sign on the counter in the meat market about the collection of your waste kitchen fats. The abundance this country has to throw away is exemplified in the fats thrown away

from our kitchens, while in Europe they are so scarce they are strictly rationed. The conservation division of the War Production Board has estimated that over two billion pounds of fats have been thrown away every year. One pound of waste fats contains enough glycerine to fire four anti-aircraft shells. It is hoped that each housewife will be able to turn in one or two pounds a month.

But don't put into the scrap collection articles which may be repaired for further service in your home, particularly if you can avoid buying replacements thereby. Production for civilian needs of many metal and rubber articles, including electrical appliances, has been cut so drastically that there won't be enough new ones to go around. By all means put whatever you can into working condition and continue it in use.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

Seems almost as though Abe had his eye on the JOURNAL'S frontispiece this month when he penned his salute—it's one of those coincidences which show minds running in the same channel.

SENTINELS OF VALOR

(A tribute to the ARP wardens)

Imbued with the spirit of the brave,
Inspired by a most ardent ambition;
These men and women dutifully pave
A path of glory with their noble mission.

The elements' fiercest outbursts of force
Can't impede their tasks nor progress
retard,
Religiously they follow their chosen course,
Ever vigilant, watchful and on guard!

With eyes widely alert and free of fear
They scan the sky in grim preparation
To warn when peril approaches near
By ruthless monsters of annihilation!

Like guardian angels they stand firmly by
And respond to every urgent demand;
They fear no peril, danger they defy
To extend, when needed, a helping hand.

The wild vultures hold no horrors for our
skies
While so valiant a group is in operation,
Our sacred freedom which so highly we prize
Shall reign everlastingly in our nation!

Carry on! Till day of liberation is here,
In a world-wide air-raid-free atmosphere!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

SPURS TO THE SPURRED

This is the story
Of Spur-Grunt Ray,
Who loved to wear
His tools all day.

He'd strap 'em on
In the morning light,
Was last to put
'Em away at night.

All went well
With Spur-Grunt Ray
Till he got
The gaffer's goat one day;

'Twas nearing noon,
And time to eat,
But little Ray's hooks
Were still on his feet.

So he says to the boss,
As sweet as you please,
"If it's O.K. by you
I'll take off these."

But the boss-man says
To this climbing fool—
"Sure you won't need 'em
To climb a lunchroom stool?"

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.

IN REPLY

Dear Shortfellow:

Your recent verse turns back the scroll of
time
More than a score of years in twinkling
rhyme.
Old Boston! How the recollections fill
My heart with pleasure, like a distant hill
Whose trees I've climbed, whose brooks I've
fished.
The city of warm hearts and crooked streets—
A haven where the old new world meets
To form America! I've often wished
To hear Old South intone the time of day,
And see the ferries trudge across the bay.
I'd like to taste again the "musty" ale.
Recall, old friend, the times when we'd anoint
Our whistles in O'Toole's at City Point,
And listen to some sailor's salty tale?

But I digress; it's tires, tubes and toil
That merit our attention—those and oil.
'Tis plain as catsup on a linen vest
That you don't grasp the vastness of our West
Where mileage piles up like the income tax,
And tires all too soon need camel-backs.
In closing (though it seems, well, sort of
mean)
I'll say we still have "heap much" gasoline!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

Here's one of the ladies who says she enjoys our page so much she can't resist trying to break into it. She's the wife of Brother C. D. Fountain of L. U. No. B-108.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The life of a trouble-shooter and that of a
doctor
You'll find, are sort of the same,
Really there's not much difference between
the two,
Except the tools and the name.
For instance, you take the both of them,
They are sure to be called out at night,
The doctor, perhaps, to bring life into the
world,
While the trouble-shooter fixes the light.

Now the doctor has call after call to make,
And each patient inquires why the delay,
No difference with the trouble-shooter for his
Callers complain they've been juiceless all
day.
Take the doctor, he plans once in a while to
play
A game of golf, or three,
And he no sooner makes up his mind to go
When a call comes, "Hurry, Doc! Expecting
a baby!"

No difference again with the trouble-shooter
for when
He plans to attend a wrestling bout,
Just when his day's work is lifted from his
mind,
The phone rings, "Report at once, lights
out!"

Now the patience of Job is not to be com-
pared
With the patience these men possess,
For take the doctor, when he does all that
can be done,

He'll be accused of not doing his best;
And the poor trouble-shooter, no matter how
hard
A case of trouble may be to find,
It's not so much to his credit how tough the
job,
As the "hurry-hurry" of the impatient
customer's whine.

MRS. C. D. FOUNTAIN.

* * *

THE DOOLITTLE TRIP THAT DID A LOT

The sound of the bugle,
The tramp of feet,
To the Axis countries
It means defeat.

The orders were given
At half past ten,
They were carried out
Over the land of sin.

The roar of the bombers—
How good it did sound—
By the direction they flew
They were Tokyo bound.

The trip was made
As secretly as begun,
The men who made it
Had lots of fun.

"Give us more planes
As good as these
And we'll have the Axis
On their knees."

They're fighting fools
And will not stop,
So I. B. E. W.
Give them all you've got.

Speed up production
Of planes, guns and tanks,
And from those boys
We'll receive their thanks.

WILSON H. KENT,
L. U. No. 558.

* * *

THE ROAD TO FREEDOM

We are electricians—a mighty skill—
Working toward a goal, to make the kill;
Work all day, sometimes all night,
We're going to whip Hitler if we have to
fight.

We do our job, not afraid of the juice,
And do it well to beat hell out of Il Duce.
We praise our local president, Brother Joe,
He sticks by his men as we all well know.

CHARLES R. HEMPHILL,
L. U. No. 767.

* * *

HIT 'EM!

Put some of your pay
In stamps today,
Blast the Jap
Off the map,
Take a chop with your check
At Hitler's neck!
Axe the Axis! Axe the Axis!
Blast 'em, chop 'em, wreck the fascists!



“**N**O COUNTRY can afford to have its prosperity originated by a small controlling class. The treasury of America does not lie in the brains of the small body of men now in control of the great enterprises. . . . It depends upon the inventions of unknown men, upon the originations of unknown men, upon the ambitions of unknown men. Every country is renewed out of the ranks of the unknown, not out of the ranks of the already famous and powerful in control.”

—WOODROW WILSON.